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1

ECONOMICS

001

Avirmed, S. (2001.03.29). We didn't promise to impoverish the people, did we? Mongolian News, issue 061 (556)

Publication, Mongolian

Key words: poverty, price growth

JEL: I30, E31

The author mentions general global indicators and standards of defining poverty and presents the results of his own study on the reasons for poverty increase in Mongolia by comparing price increases for housing and services.

This publication is interesting as it includes the researcher's own opinions, conclusions and recommendations on poverty alleviation in Mongolia.

002

Adyasuren, Ts., Baajiihuu, D., Gantigmaa, D., Solongo, A., & Demberel, A. (2003). Elimination of poverty and hunger. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Book chapter, 7 pages, Mongolian

Key words: consumption, resources, income, urbanization, consumer basket

JEL: E21, D31

For use as a textbook. The work explains what is the minimum livelihood standard, how to define poverty, and what are the indicators for determining the characteristics of poverty. The authors mention activities implemented in Mongolia on poverty alleviation and international assistance in this field.

As it is intended for use as a textbook, it explains basic concepts and definitions. It is suitable for everyone who is interested in poverty issues and has embarked upon studies in this field.

003

Asian Development Bank (2004). Mongolia: Asian Development Outlook 2004. (p.60-63).

Book chapter, 4 pages, English

Key words: Growth, development, poverty

JEL: I30, O10

In this chapter the present economic condition of Mongolia is analyzed and a forecast made of economic perspectives and trends for 2004-2005. Although the Mongolian economy has recovered and certain progress has been made in alleviating non-income poverty, residents of rural areas and ger districts in the cities are not able to access its benefits on equal terms. Economic growth of Mongolia in 2004 and 2005 is expected to be 6%.

Since this analysis contains the main economic indicators of Mongolia not only for last year, but also those expected for 2004 and 2005, it can be used for study of the future trends in poverty.

004

Asian Development Bank (2004). Poverty and development indicators database.

http://www.adb.org/Documents/Slideshows/Fighting_Poverty/Fighting_Poverty.pdf

Report, 15 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, poverty level

JEL: I32, C82

The aim of this report is to provide users with information sought from the database of indicators related to economic development and poverty of underdeveloped countries - members of ADB, established with strategic support of ADB to fight poverty in countries of the Asian-Pacific region. The database contains 121 dynamic indicators for each country and can be accessed via the web page. It also contains a study of concepts, definitions, sources, methodologies and qualitative data. The database provides an opportunity to compare countries, and make an assessment of regions by means of their poverty indicators.

Academics, researchers, teachers, students, policymakers and implementers can make wide use of this database. Along with a large amount of information contained in it, it gives instructions and recommendations on data search and use, which makes it particularly useful.

005

Asian Development Bank (1998). Asian Development Outlook 1998: Mongolia.

<http://www.adb.org/>

Book chapter, 4 pages, English

Key words: poverty, economy in transition

JEL: I30, P20

The Government has started paying attention to long term development trends and issues directed towards poverty alleviation. About 36% of the population lives below the poverty line. The majority of poor people live in aimag centers. Poverty has increased due to the closure of State enterprises and end of support from the State budget. As the Government implemented a program of labor reduction in the State sector, unemployment and poverty have increased further, but in order to solve the problem speedy sustainable growth and recovery of industrial capacity are necessary. As at present agencies in charge of poverty alleviation have low capacity for coordination of their activities, it is difficult to develop an effective and upgraded strategy on poverty alleviation.

This is an important and informative work, which shows the reasons for the emergence of poverty in Mongolia and problems confronting its alleviation.

006**Asian Development Bank (2001). Country Strategy and Program Update 2002-2004.**

http://www.adb.org/Documents/CSPs/MON/2002/CSP_MON_2001.pdf

Document, 48 pages, English

Key words: poverty, income distribution, unemployment, social welfare

JEL: I30, O15, H55, E24

The aim of the program is to show that the State should upgrade the system of the State social welfare, deepen economic reforms and improve income distribution in order to improve living standards of the population and to support economic growth. Sustainable alleviation of poverty is one of the basic goals of the State and the effect of growth of main economic sectors on poverty alleviation is examined in the frame of program development. It is emphasized that continuing reforms directed towards good governance, human development and support of economic growth will reduce poverty.

The program examines implementation of the Action Strategy of Mongolia and gives opinions and conclusions on activities to be taken further, which makes it a very important work for policymakers and implementers.

007**Asian Development Bank (2001). Report and recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a proposed loan to Mongolia for the Housing Finance (sector) Project.**

http://www.adb.org/Documents/RRPs/Mon/rrp_32017_mon.pdf

Report and recommendations, 81 pages, English

Key words: Low and middle-income households, poverty, vulnerable social groups, unemployment, living standards

JEL: O15, I30, E24, I31

This report makes recommendations to implementers of the project, aimed at improving the livelihood capacity of low and middle income households by reducing the housing shortage in Mongolia, by improving opportunity of low and middle income households to access housing financing loans according to market principles, and by alleviating poverty of ger districts residents and providing them with an opportunity to access housing loans. The target groups of the project are low and middle-income households. The project follows the concept of the ADB, which directs all activities implemented together with Mongolia towards poverty alleviation. The document examines the project contents, project costs, projects effect on the economy, society and poverty and makes recommendations on the basis of research.

This is a very important document, which can become a manual for project implementation and is for use by policymakers and implementers. It makes the assessment of implementation easy by accurately defining the expected outcomes of the project and its beneficiaries.

008**Asian Development Bank (2001). Report and recommendation of the president to the Board of Directors on a proposed loan to Mongolia for the Rural Finance Project****http://www.adb.org/Documents/RRPs/MON/rrp_28201.pdf***Report and recommendations, 82 pages, English***Key words:** rural poverty, poverty line, extremely poor, unemployment, income source**JEL:** I30, I31, E24

The report aims to make recommendations on implementation of the project aimed at increasing opportunity for the rural poor to access loans and savings services, and providing support for economic activities. In the frame of implementation of project activities directed towards providing rural households, especially poor ones, with access to loans and savings services, project justification, requirements, costs analysis, assessment of natural environment, impact on society and poverty are calculated and shown. On the basis of research some recommendations are suggested.

This report is an important document, which can become a manual for implementation of the project on rural financing. It is useful for policymakers and implementers. It makes assessment of implementation easy by accurately defining expected outcomes of the project and its beneficiaries.

009**Asian Development Bank. (2001). Report of the first Annual Review of the Mongolia Poverty Partnership Agreement.****<http://www.adb.org/>***Report, 8 pages, English***Key words:** poverty, alleviation, policy**JEL:** I38, I32

The report consists of 5 parts. The first part includes a foreword and a brief background, the second part describes the present development, the third part describes activities directed towards implementation of objectives put forward by the Mongolia poverty partnership agreement, and the last parts describe criteria for implementation of basic objectives of MPPA. In the part about present development main directions of the Government activities are mentioned and their consistency with MPPA is noted. It is also mentioned that vulnerability to natural disasters and shock has increased, income poverty level has stabilized, poverty measured by health, food and education has grown and urban- rural disparities have widened. The third part introduces actions taken by the Government, ADB and community organizations for realization of the agreement. For instance, it is noticed that community organizations implement projects on poverty reduction and play a major role in giving advice to the Government. Although the Government supports basic objectives, it is necessary to revise feasibility of these objectives. In the end, the report defines trends and directions for the next three year program. The ADB will support the Government strategic policy and in this frame it will pay more attention to rural poverty and balanced regional development.

The report is important as an informative document, which reports the progress and implementation of MPPA to general public and defines future activities, their goals and directions.

010

Asian Development Bank (July 2002). Report and recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a proposed loan to Mongolia for the Integrated Development of Basic Urban Services in Provincial Towns Project.

http://www.adb.org/Documents/RRPs/Mon/rrp_31243.pdf

Report and recommendations, 57 pages, English

Key words: poverty, living standards, inequality, low-income group, extremely poor

JEL: I30, I31, O15

The objective of the report is in giving recommendations on implementation of projects aimed at: support of balanced regional development, reduction of urban poverty, improvement of living conditions of general public, and decrease of inequality in access to services. The participation of ADB is based on the development of economic development strategy, encouragement of effective regional development, improvement of living standards, poverty reduction, provision of sustainable capital investment into water supply, heating and health services. The report contains financial and economic analysis of the project impact on the society, natural environment and poverty and some recommendations are made.

This report is an important document, which can become a manual on project implementation. It is suitable for use by policymakers and implementers. It makes assessment of implementation easy by accurately defining expected outcomes of the project and its beneficiaries.

011

Asian Development Bank (2002). Program performance audit report on the Agriculture Sector Program in Mongolia.

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/PERs/PE586.pdf>

Report, 50 pages, English

Key words: poverty, living standards, food security

JEL: I30, I31, H56

The aim of the report is to monitor the implementation of the ADB Agricultural Sector Program in Mongolia. It studies how to encourage a competitive market in the agricultural sector and its impact on society and the natural environment. In the frame of activities directed towards support of agricultural sector development, the report examines social issues and looks at issues that can be solved in the frame of the project. It determines the indivisible link between rural development and poverty as well as food security and evaluates contribution of the project in reduction of rural poverty.

The report is suitable for use by policymakers, project implementers, experts and researchers. The project implementation process, its management and organization, and program outcomes are considered in relation to its goal and objectives. It also evaluates impact on society, the economy and

natural environment, and makes recommendations on future policy and activities.

012

Asian Development Bank (2002). JFPR: MON 36023 Proposed Grant Assistance (Financed from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction) to Mongolia for the Improving the Living Environment of the Poor in Ger Areas of Mongolia's Cities Project.

http://www.adb.org/Documents/JFPRs/MON/jfpr_mon_36023.pdf

Project document, 29 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, urban poverty, poor households, low income, social groups

JEL: I30, R23

The Government of Mongolia and the ADB aim to develop a project on poverty reduction of the poor households in the ger areas of Mongolian cities, financed from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction. The project selected Ulaanbaatar city and 10 aimag centers in the Central and Eastern Regions and is planning to finance the implementation of 4 possible activities in order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives in the ger areas. The forecast estimates that, as a result of the project implementation, about 90,000 extremely poor, poor and low-income individuals residing in 25 ger areas of the selected 11 towns will benefit in direct and indirect ways.

The project targets urban poverty, and its main goal lies in a search for innovative methods, tools, and sustainable and effective policy on poverty reduction in ger areas which have a very unsatisfactory living environment. The document can become a source of information and a manual for everyone interested in the issue of determining project activities, evaluating the situation and the structure of the project on poverty reduction, financed by international organization, project management and action plan.

013

Asian Development Bank (2000). Country Operational Strategy.

Report, 28 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, income distribution

JEL: I30, I15

The ADB's Operational Strategy for Mongolia was developed in 1994. The goal of the strategy was to accelerate the transition process required for a market economy by creating a competitive, effective market economic environment in the country, developing human resources and skills necessary in the market economy, and by developing infrastructure. It was considered that the Country Operational Strategy should not be focused directed at poverty issues, but should provide conditions for poverty reduction by supporting economic growth. Mongolia successfully implemented the Reform Program and at the 1st stage of the Operational Strategy implementation in Mongolia, the economic growth was positive and at relatively high level. However, the economic growth could not reduce poverty and unemployment as planned. The increase of the private sector share of GDP was only related to the

result of privatization policy. On the other hand, the policy of strengthening basic elements of good governance in the economic sector lags behind the reform. In the frame of a new strategy more focus is given to poverty reduction, and a need to mandatory introduction of elements of good governance in all projects and programs implemented by ADB is emphasized. In order to support economic growth and reduce poverty, the new Country Operational Strategy will pay its main attention to private sector. In the frame of this work the issue of poverty in Mongolia is viewed in a wider context. Such issues as the characteristics of poverty, activities on its reduction, and especially implementation of the National Poverty Alleviation Program are examined.

It is for use by policymakers and researchers and, as it contains a large amount of information on poverty, it is of great significance to students and researchers interested in poverty issues. The report notes the importance of the good governance in poverty reduction, evaluates mistakes and achievements of activities implemented in the period of 1994-2000, and determines the goal and directions of future activities.

014

Altantsetseg, B. (2002). Dynamic model of Mongolian inflation: Evaluation, forecast, analyze of factors influencing it. Economic security of Mongolia, its criteria: collected articles (p.15-35). Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Article, 21 pages, Mongolian

Key words: inflation, poverty, living standards

JEL: I30, E31, I31

The aim of the study is to develop a dynamic model of inflation in Mongolia, makes an evaluation with use of economic indicators from 1993-2000, and defines factors and indicators influencing inflation. Inflation, which is one of indicators determining economic security, is an indivisible component of policy on provision of sustainability of macro economy as well as of effective policy against poverty. In times of high inflation growth of salaries, pensions and allowances lags far behind growth of prices and the real income of people and their living standards have declined. In the frame of this work a model of inflation is determined and a possible forecast made. As a result of the study it is concluded that the main indicators for forecasting inflation are M1 and M2 - the money and currency exchange rate and in short term GDP improves the inflation forecast.

The study is extremely significant as it developed a dynamic model of inflation that is one of the critical indicators of economic safety. The compilation of papers was published for official use. Opportunities for further in-depth studies were defined in theoretical and data aspects.

015

Anand, P., Elbirt, K., Hussein, Sh., Kozel, V., & Subbarao, K. (1996). Mongolia: Evaluation of poverty in transition economy. World Bank.

Document, 89 pages, Mongolian

Key words: Poverty line, living standards, accessibility of services

JEL: I30, I31

The document evaluates the effectiveness of targeted resource distribution in order to understand qualities of poverty economics, population, regions and society, to develop social development policy, to reduce poverty; forms and effectiveness of assistance provided by bilateral and multilateral donors and non-government organizations in order to reduce poverty. The analysis in the report is made on the basis of the 1995 Living Standards Measurement Survey. Such issues as the poverty profile, methods for measurement of living standards, accessibility of social services, and perspectives for poverty reduction are examined in the report.

The report became the first comprehensive evaluation of poverty in Mongolia. Evaluation of assistance provided by donors and non-government organizations on poverty reduction helps to upgrade their further activities and directions of work.

016

James H. Anderson (1998). The Size, Origins and Character of Mongolia's Informal Sector During the Transition. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 1916.

<http://www.worldbank.org/html/dec/Publications/Workpapers/WPS1900series/wps1916/wps1916.pdf>

Publication, 67 pages, English

Key words: informal sector, poverty

JEL: O17, I30

In the period when Mongolia is making a transition to the market economy system, one of the obvious changes which is taking place in that friendly, but scarcely populated Asian country is the rapid growth of informal trade and production activities. In order to deepen knowledge about informal sector during the transition period, this study used many different methods and methodologies, and compiled data of interviews with 770 members of the informal sector selected from Ulaanbaatar, random household study and statistic data on formal employment. Data and information from different sources were used to make the first evaluation of the size and trends of the informal sector in Mongolia and this evaluation is consistent with other evaluations. Reasons for the rapid growth of the informal sector during transition were identified and evaluated. The researcher considers that the study can describe the character of Mongolia's informal sector with regard to such factors as the meaning of informal, understanding of employment status by representatives of informal sector, income level, coordination environment, opinions and attitudes of management in the informal sector, coverage by social and health insurance, contribution of small enterprises to the fight against poverty.

The informal sector and many issues related to it are one of the most complicated social issues and are closely linked to poverty issues. With this attitude this work attempts to explain poverty issues from different aspects, identify its objective reasons, determine connection between informal sector and poverty, which is important in order to define the effective methods, tools and policies that can be used to solve all these issues in whole. Use of modern research methods and methodologies, with a vast body of quantitative data not only introduces the study results, but also provides students and researchers with assistance in acquiring experience and learning effective research methods for conducting this kind of study and presents a model to follow.

017

Ashley, S., Holden, S., & Bazeley, P. (1999). Livestock in Poverty-Focused Development, Outhouse publishing services, UK.

<http://www.theidlgroup.com/downloads/livestock.pdf>

Study report, 95 pages, English, ISBN 0952806126

Key words: livestock breeding, economic development, institution, donor assistance, effectiveness of aid

JEL: Q10, O10

This work, financed by the Department of Natural Resources Policy and Advice of the UK International Development Agency, aims to study the role of livestock breeding in poverty reduction. The majority of the world poor live in rural areas, so there is an opportunity to reduce poverty substantially by making capital investment into livestock breeding and developing this sector. That is why poverty reduction by developing livestock breeding is undoubtedly one important direction of international development assistance. The study examines the impact of livestock breeding development on the life of the rural poor, unique features of the livestock breeding sector, experience of international donors' assistance in development of livestock breeding in developing countries, the outcome of assistance, and gives policy advice on issues to address in order to make donors' assistance more effective.

The study looks at several basic channels of impact on herders' income and livestock breeding, characteristics of the market for livestock breeding products, and compares projects implemented by international donors on development of livestock breeding. As the study results show, in order to increase the effectiveness of assistance to developing countries, implementation of projects on development of agricultural institutions might be more important than international technical assistance on livestock breeding development. This work consists of 5 chapters, contains 95 pages and is based on over 600 articles, project reports, effectiveness studies, interviews with representatives of donor countries, non-government community organizations and researchers. It is important material for academics, researchers and experts who study economics, social development, livestock breeding, poverty and the effectiveness of international assistance.

018

Baajikhuu, D. (2003). Economy of Mongolia, economic cooperation in North-East Asia. Factors of economic cooperation in North-East Asia.

Study report, 8 pages, English

Key words: poverty alleviation strategy, human development, living standards

JEL: I30, O15, I31

The study aims to determine Mongolian economic development, its impact on the economy of North-East Asia, its participation in it and future trends. It is mentioned that Mongolia's participation in regional activities is very low and difficulties faced in economic development of Mongolia are looked at sector-by-sector. It concludes that poverty and declining living standards are linked with unemployment. The author defines future trends of Mongolian economic development and makes suggestions on the issue of increasing participation of Mongolia in North-East Asian economy.

This work is suitable for use by researchers and students interested in the economy of North-East Asia. On the basis of available figures and facts it puts forward questions and makes interesting conclusions. Some of the research conclusions are unsupported, which reduces the significance of this work.

019

Baas, S. (2003). Designing a pastoral risk management strategy in Mongolia - applying a sustainable livelihoods perspective.

http://users.ox.ac.uk/~cnpc/main_panels.html

Report, 2 pages, English

Key words: poverty, agriculture,

JEL: I30, Q20

A brief introduction of Mongolia is made at the beginning. A high level of rural poverty is mentioned and it is noticed that at present herders make up 35% of the total population with a twofold increase in number in recent years as they made up 17% of the population in 1990-2000. In the period from 1999 to 2000, a total of 7 million livestock perished due to dzud and drought. That is why vulnerability to risks becomes an important issue in poverty reduction. A livestock breeding risk management attempts to manage and coordinate risks in order to protect herders' livelihood assets and reduce losses. Finally, lessons from Mongolia are briefly looked at and the author considers that in Mongolian conditions the use of livestock breeding risk management alone is not satisfactory and herders need other sources of livelihood.

The work shows in a simple way the dependence of herders' living standards on the natural environment and stresses the need for effective measures for reducing the risks faced by herders.

020**Bat, Ch. Urban Poverty Profile.****[http://infocity.org/F2F/poverty/papers2/UB\(Mongolia\)%20Poverty.pdf](http://infocity.org/F2F/poverty/papers2/UB(Mongolia)%20Poverty.pdf)***Paper, 4 pages, English***Key words:** poverty, urban poverty**JEL:** I30

The paper introduces urban poverty and employment in Ulaanbaatar, and measures taken to target them. The urban poverty level is 35.1% with an unemployment level of 20%. The main problems in the urban environment are air pollution, inadequate waste management, and soil decline related to errors in urban planning. Although a poverty reduction strategy is being implemented, intensive migration to the city causes overloading and burdening of urban social welfare services that have already scarce resources.

The paper introduces activities directed towards urban poverty reduction and shows their outcomes.

021**Batbayar, G. (2001.03.30). Mongolian Government can't have a policy of firing ten people to keep one person employed. Zuunii medee newspaper, issue 74 (648).***Article, Mongolian***Key words:** Unemployment, poverty**JEL:** E24, I30

The author makes an objective analysis of poverty in Mongolia, and considers the main reason for lack of progress in poverty reduction is an inability to substantially increase economic growth at macro level. The article looks at poverty and unemployment reduction as a way of improving the status of labor and increasing salaries and wages.

The article shows the opportunity to reduce poverty by increasing employment.

022**Batbayar, Ts. (Ed). (2000). The reform and future development trends in Mongolia on the threshold of the 21st century. Chapter 3, Article 5. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.***Book chapter, 6 pages, English, Mongolian***Key words:** inequality, poverty level**JEL:** O15, I30

The aim of the work is to show an objective profile of unemployment and poverty in Mongolia. The author describes the distribution and location of the poor in Mongolia at the beginning of the 1990's on the basis of studies, determines the consumption level of the population by 5 groups and makes the conclusion that inequality in income and living standards of population groups has increased and poverty

has deepened. This has led to unequal access to social services. Unemployment and poverty levels are contrasted using data from 1995 and 1998. The author emphasizes the importance of implementing a combined social and economic policy by the Government on poverty alleviation and reduction of unemployment.

The author shows the social conditions in Mongolia during the first years of transition by distribution and location of poverty, labor resources and employment and presents an emergence of information system that allow international comparisons to be made.

023

Batkin, A. Bumhorol, Ts. Mearns, R., & Swift, J. (1999). Independent evaluation of the National Poverty Alleviation Programme and options post-2000. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar: Government of Mongolia, UNDP, World Bank.

Study report, 76 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, poverty line, National Poverty Alleviation Program, household income, Poverty Alleviation Fund, sustainable livelihood

JEL: I30, I31, I38

This work aims to evaluate the implementation of the National Poverty Alleviation Program, the purpose of the Poverty Alleviation Fund, and the structure and capacity of NPAP management. Then, from the results of this evaluation, to develop strategic options of activities on poverty alleviation after 2000 regarding their content and operation. In the study the authors make an evaluation by putting forward questions and giving answers to them, and implements evaluation work by means of provision of opportunities to study program operations, organizing meetings with staff of relevant Ministries, agencies and donors. On the basis of meetings and discussions with representatives of Ministries, NPAP, PAPO, NGOs and donors the team defined optional strategies. The evaluation team concluded that NPAP has made a positive impact on the lives of extremely poor people, but noted that the program could be more effective. The evaluation team suggested 10 priority project proposals for future strategies.

This work is for use by policymakers and implementers. It includes an independent evaluation of the NPAP implemented in 1994-2000 and options on poverty reduction after the end of the program. Along with the detailed study of documents, poverty alleviation programs, their financing, management and organization, the team made an evaluation on the basis of quantitative data and evaluation of the project outcomes. In developing the future options, the authors examined priority projects and looked at the project duration and sustainability, which gives the reader an opportunity to get exact information. The work is of significance in upgrading the State policy on poverty alleviation and focusing on the future policy implementation.

024

Bold, R., & Ganbaatar, B. (Eds.). (2002). Economic development and security. Ulaanbaatar : T & U Printing Ltd.

Collection, 264 pages, Mongolian

Key words: Development, security

JEL: H56, O10

This collection includes papers presented at the conference on 'Economic Development and Security' held in June 2002. The keynote paper of the conference noted that Mongolia can be secure in economic and other aspects only by developing, so the more underdeveloped it is, the more it lags behind in terms of development, then the less guarantee there is of Mongolia's security. Papers presented at the conference examined economic security and economic development from different aspects in relation to foreign capital investment, loans, assistance, international trade, budget policy, infrastructure, monetary policy and privatization. Results of a sociological study among the general public on economic development and security are also presented.

Papers published in this collection show that prosperity of population can be achieved by providing national economic security. It also clearly shows the interdependence of economic development, security, poverty and living standards.

025

Bojig J., & Reddy, R. Ch. (2001). Poverty Reduction Strategies and Environment: A Review of 40 Interim and Full PRSPs.

http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/sdstrategies/publications/environment_review.pdf

Article, 32 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, strategic papers

JEL: I30

One of the objectives in the Declaration of goals and responsibilities of the World Bank is defined as "...improving the environment for people by distributing resources, opening access to information, strengthening capacity, developing cooperation between the State and private sectors...". The World Bank defines its Environment Strategy as "...a basic element of development, progress in environment development can be achieved with assistance of poverty reduction strategies and activities...". In this situation, researchers put forward a goal to evaluate all issues related to environment in 40 Interim and Full PRSPs from different countries in different continents. This analysis examines the correlation between environment issues and PRSP according to 4 basic problems and uses 17 criteria evaluated by points from 0 to 3. The results of PRSP evaluation are grouped into 4 levels. The strategic paper of Mongolia is covered by the analysis and defined as an Interim, the score of environment evaluation is 0.8 and the methodology of evaluation and its specifics are clearly shown.

This work gives information on what is included in the concept of environment by the World Bank, how to connect it with goals of the poverty reduction strategy and development policy and

activities on their implementation, on strategy on support of environment development. This work provides an opportunity to learn ways of reflecting environment issues in PRSP, its criteria, study modern methodology of evaluation and the PRSP of Mongolia.

026

Griffin, K. (2001). Agricultural Involution and Urban-To-Rural Migration in Mongolia.

<http://www.economics.ucr.edu/papers/02-02.pdf>

Study report, 24 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, urban-rural migration

JEL: O15, I32

The study aims to describe the situation with population migration in Mongolia. At the beginning of transition, the population of Mongolia was concentrated more in rural areas and a process contrary to industrialization was taking place. This process continued until 1998 and then since the dzud of the 2000 the rural-urban migration has increased substantially. The report notes a need to make a capital investment in irrigation and complementary fodder production capacity in order to reduce poverty in agricultural sector, and adds that, as the private sector is not capable of providing social products, it should be provided by the State. On the other hand, agreements between herders, cooperation and work in teams should be encouraged, and contract subjects should make the annual payment, so that the local government can use this payment for provision of social services.

This work is for experts, researchers and policymakers, who are interested in population migration and rural poverty studies. The work is of interest due to an interesting study based on macro economic indicators of Mongolia and suggested policy on reduction of rural poverty.

027

Griffin, K. (Ed.). (2003) Poverty Reduction in Mongolia. Australia: Asia Pacific Press.

Book, 161 pages, English

Key words: poverty, income distribution, informal sector

JEL: I30, O15

K. Griffin is the editor of '*Poverty Reduction in Mongolia*' and head of a research team on poverty in Mongolia. The book has 7 chapters and examines poverty in Mongolia in relation to such numerous factors as macro economy, migration, livestock breeding, employment, governance, development strategy, loans and aid. The book is written on the basis of the study report on '*Linking issues of poverty and equality with development strategy of the country*'. In general, the book includes the following issues: accelerating growth of income per capita, implementing a policy directed towards elimination of inequalities, accelerating economic growth by implementing a policy on redistribution of income as growth and equality should not contradict each other, creating effective employment, which is one of the methods for rapid reduction of poverty, setting up of new institutions which can manage the transition process, need for a State which can implement economic reform, finance the State capital investment,

support vulnerable groups.

This book is a quality work, which can become a good manual on poverty in Mongolia for academics, researchers and students studying poverty-related issues and to policymakers and implementers. The author skillfully analyzes quantitative data related to poverty in Mongolia and makes interesting conclusions. The work is significant not only for its practical recommendations, but also for relevant theoretical issues raised by the author.

028

Griffin, K. (2000). Problems of Poverty and Marginalization. Working Paper, 51, Political Economy Research Institute.

<http://www.umass.edu/peri/WP51.pdf>

Article, 20 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, definition of poverty, measurement

JEL: I30, I32

In this article K. Griffin examines the concept of poverty, its definitions and methods of poverty measurement, and their advantages and disadvantages. For instance, one of problems related to measurement of income poverty is the question of determining income and its period (annual or monthly). In the author's opinion, in some societies measuring by income is not appropriate. For instance, in measuring living standards of households engaged in pastoral livestock breeding, income is not as important as their assets (for example the number of livestock owned), which the author demonstrates using the example of Mongolia.

The article helps researchers, experts and students studying poverty to deepen their knowledge in this field and understand the differences between various definitions of poverty.

029

Gunsendorj, M. (2000.2.12). Poverty is not only shortage of material resources. Unen newspaper, issue 029

Article, Mongolian

Key words: poverty, intellectual impoverishment

JEL: I30

The author notes that poverty is not only a shortage of material resources, but also a shortage of scientific information and the closed education system, and shows the need for the introduction of progress in communication technology. The author critically addresses the traditional widespread understanding of poverty as income poverty and lack of material resources and aims to define intellectual impoverishment.

The article is important as it shows the fact of increasing intellectual impoverishment at a time of rapid growth of communication and information and attracts public attention to the issue of overcoming the closed education system. The article is suitable for use by people who have started studying

poverty issues.

030

Davaasuren, S. (1999). Poverty measurement in transition countries: The case of Mongolia.

<http://www.unescap.org/stat/cos11/wgse11/wgse1107.pdf>

Paper, 8 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, poverty measurement

JEL: I30, I32

The NSO first determined the poverty line in 1991. In 1995 and 1998 it conducted sample living standards surveys. The author determines a methodology of calculating food consumption poverty line and gives definitions of different poverty indicators. Finally, the author shows specific features of poverty in Mongolia, and concludes that countries with transition economies are developing basic poverty indicators in relation to definitions accepted at international level and introduce them to general public.

From the article one can find brief information on poverty in Mongolia and the process of calculating the poverty line. The paper is of interest to everyone studying poverty in theoretical and methodological aspects.

031

Davaasuren, S. (2001). Measuring inequality. Economics: Theory and Practice (issue 3, p.40-51). Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar: NUM Printing House

Article, 11 pages, English

Key words: unequal status of income, income distribution, poverty, unemployment

JEL: O15, I30, E24

This work aims to convey a systematic understanding of methodological attitudes towards measurement of inequality, which is one of the contentious issues recently attracting attention in the theory of developmental economics and introduction of practical evaluation methods. The author introduces evaluation methods by making calculations with the use of real qualitative data from Mongolia and analyzes the results. After measuring unequal income distribution in urban and rural areas, the author makes the conclusion that urban income distribution is more unequal than the rural one.

This work is more suitable for use by researchers and students. The work includes theoretical problems of measuring inequality and shows the methodology of using income distribution measures by making an evaluation on the example of Mongolian quantitative data. The study encompasses 1997-1998 and it could be upgraded by using recent quantitative data and documents.

032

Darijin, M. 'Mongolia.'*Article, 8 pages, English***Key words:** poverty, poverty reduction policy, macro economy**JEL:** I30, I32, N15

The present situation of Mongolia's economy is demonstrated on the basis of statistics, documents and other materials. The work looks at the Mongolian economy and social conditions in three basic parts: external and internal economic environment and the State budget. In examining the issue of poverty, the author looks at foreign aid and loans and mentions programs and activities implemented by foreign organizations in order to reduce poverty in Mongolia. The author concludes that results of poverty reduction activities depend substantially on how successfully the Government will work to create economic growth and employment, and strengthen general standards of governance. Issues to be solved in the medium term are the development of the social sector, increase of employment, improvement of governance, and the support of private sector investment and local economy.

The work is useful as it studies the present condition of Mongolian economy and makes suggestions of policies to be implemented in the medium term. Everyone interested in acquiring information about Mongolia's economy can make use of it.

033

Doljinsuren, J. (1997). Women and poverty. Mongolian Demography Magazine, volume 2, (issue 1, p.104-110).*Article, 7 pages, Mongolian***Key words:** female poverty, poor household, poverty**JEL:** I30, J16

The article looks at women not only in the frame of their role in reproduction of population, but as independent human beings, who participate in social life along with men, work and carry a double burden and aims to analyze the situation with female poverty in order to determine ways for coming out from poverty. The work includes such chapters as introduction, the present condition of female poverty, and ways to overcome female poverty, in which the author shows historical chronicles of social status of women in Mongolia and presents statistical qualitative data on their present condition. The study determines the basic reasons for women falling into poverty by comparing and analyzing statistical qualitative studies and determines ways to overcome poverty.

The article is suitable for use by students, researchers, policy and decision makers and representatives of other groups as it is an analytical, comparative study. The work uses 1996 qualitative data and shows specifically female poverty. However, the disadvantages are as follows: the structure of the work is poor and some contents overlap.

034**World Bank. Poverty diagnostics.**

<http://www.worldbank.org/participation/section2.pdf>

Paper, 6 pages, English

Key words: poverty, economic policy

JEL: I30, E60

The authors examine the participatory method of poverty definition in general and include participatory studies of Mongolia, Vietnam and Uganda in boxes. Apart from making some suggestions on implementation of several priority State policies and actions, the Mongolian living standards survey shows opportunities for linking results of this participatory study with policy development, decision making, control and evaluation of the budget.

The work is important to policymakers and researchers as it gives recommendations on linking participatory living standards measurement survey results with policies.

035**World Bank. (1995). Mongolia: Poverty alleviation for vulnerable groups project.**

Report, 79 pages, English

Key words: poverty, vulnerable groups

JEL: I30

The report presents a need and background for implementing a special project in order to create a frame of institution for poverty alleviation for vulnerable groups, to coordinate implementation of the National Program on Poverty Alleviation among Vulnerable Groups, to increase in short-term employment and income level of the poor, to improve their coverage by basic education, to decrease maternal mortality due to births, and to assist disabled children and adults. The report looks at the economic transition in Mongolia and at the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Program, and makes a suggestion for a special project for vulnerable groups and introduces it in detail.

Researchers and policymakers studying implementation of poverty reduction programs and social and economic situation of vulnerable groups can use this work.

036**World Bank (1996). Mongolia: poverty in a transition economy. World Bank.**

Study report, 65 pages, English

Key words: poverty measurement, economic policy

JEL: I32, E60

The main objective of this study, developed by the research team of the World Bank in 1996, is to study in-depth poverty in Mongolia from economic, social, demographic and regional aspects, to support reflection of poverty reduction objectives in State policy, and to study the impact of international

assistance on poverty reduction. This study report is one of the first large studies on poverty measurement in Mongolia, and the Government of Mongolia cooperated with the research team in the process of report writing. The report consists of 5 parts and determines the poverty level by defining in detail living standards. It examines work on measuring poverty in Mongolia by different statistical indicators and figures, determines the impact of macroeconomic policy on poverty, analyzes the fight against poverty by means of social welfare policy and gives recommendations on further upgrading poverty reduction policy to be implemented by the State.

The report looks at economic and policy issues of poverty reduction in a systematic manner. It is important study material for policymakers and researchers, and presents a thorough study of poverty in Mongolia from theoretical and practical aspects and contains valuable statistical data and recommendations.

037

JICA, Planning and Evaluation Department (2003). Country profile study on poverty.

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/global/pov/profiles/pdf/mon_eng.pdf

Paper, 8 pages, English

Key words: poverty

JEL: I30

The aim of the paper is to give information about poverty in Mongolia. The first part of the report presents the basic indicators of Mongolia regarding poverty, population, economics and social aspects. The second part looks at poverty in Mongolia. While in Ulaanbaatar and the rural areas in the period of 1995-1998 the poverty level decreased slightly, it increased slightly in aimag centers. Income inequality also increased slightly. Poverty in the capital city and the countryside decreased due to livestock privatization and the emergence of employment in trade and services sector. The 1998 living standards survey shows that the basic factors which impact poverty are education and employment.

The report is of significance as it introduces poverty in Mongolia and includes wide information about poverty. Readers interested in getting brief, exact information about the present situation of poverty in Mongolia should use it.

038

Jargalsaikhan, J. (2001). Mongolia: Experiences of Preparing I-PRSP.

http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/attackingpoverty/eap/hanoi_jargalsaikhan.pdf

Paper, 5 pages, English

Key words: poverty, strategy paper

JEL: O18

The aim of the paper is to present a model for preparing strategy documents. Organization of preparatory work for developing an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper, the structure of the

paper, difficulties faced in the process of its development, its significance and advantages are mentioned in this work.

The paper is important as a lesson, a model for those who develop policy and strategy papers. As it gives in detail the process and methodology of writing a strategic paper, the paper presents a good lesson for readers.

039

Urban Development Sector Unit, East Asia & Pacific Region (2003). Mongolia municipal finance note.

Report, 49 pages, English

Key words: poverty, poverty line

JEL: I32, R11

The report aims to determine objective opportunities for the development of Ulaanbaatar - the capital city of Mongolia - and its perspectives, to evaluate the city infrastructure, and especially the ger district issues in the rapidly growing informal sector. About one third of Mongolia's total population lives in the capital city and 40-60% of them reside in the ger districts. The rapid expansion of Ulaanbaatar has created social problems for migrants in the ger districts. Residents of ger districts have limited access to such urban services as drinking water supply, electric power and telephones. It is mentioned that homeless poor have appeared in large numbers. The note also makes some recommendations on the need to improve Ulaanbaatar municipal financing.

This note looks at the present situation of the capital city and its financing. The ger district issues are closely linked to poverty, especially urban poverty, so the note examines separately urban poverty. This is a valuable report which contains information necessary to policymakers and researchers in this field.

040

Cleary, S. (1993). Mongolia: Report of a poverty alleviation mission.

Report, 63 pages, English

Key words: poverty, extreme poverty, poverty line, vulnerable groups, living standards, income distribution

JEL: I30, I31, O15, R11

The report aims to define the profile of poverty in Mongolia, to analyze and evaluate poverty reduction activities. It explains activities on defining and measuring macro-economic indicators and poverty in relation to social development issues. The report includes examples and qualitative data from aimags and analyzes policy and programs implemented by the Government on poverty reduction. It makes a recommendation that issues not covered or covered only partially by previous programs should be identified and a program of united action should be developed and implemented.

The report examines poverty in detail, which emerged at the beginning of transition and became an urgent social issue. An analysis of programs implemented by the Government of Mongolia has great significance. The fact that it makes a recommendation on policies to be implemented in the future and identification of issues left behind shows a careful and serious study. Concrete case studies included in the report add to the success of this work. It is suitable for use by researchers and policymakers.

041

Kuribayashi, S. (2004). On the regional GDP distribution and poverty issue in Mongolia. Centre on Support of Mongolian Development Studies. 'Latest Economic Development Issues in the North-East Asia and Mongolia'. p.65-79. Ulaanbaatar.

Book chapter, 15 pages, English

Key words: poverty, inequality, income distribution

JEL: O15, O18, I38, I32

This work looks at the economic situation of Mongolia by regions and aims to reveal a trend to inequality in distribution of regional GDP per capita in the period from 1995 to 2001 on the basis of the author's assessment. The research work uses supply calculations in determining regional GDP per capita due to a lack of data on demand. On the basis of several comparisons the author makes a conclusion that living standards in remote regions are declining. Moreover, due to rural-urban migration, poverty in Ulaanbaatar is increasing steadily. The author mentioned that additional studies into poverty are necessary and for this purpose new statistical data are needed.

On the basis of statistical data published by NSO the author studied inequality in income distribution in aimags and regions, which made it an innovative, relevant research work. As the work shows trends in regional inequality and emphasizes the Government participation in providing equality, it can be used by policymakers. Poverty issues are not examined specifically in this work.

042

Lampietti, J.A., & Stalker, L. (2000). Consumption Expenditure and female Poverty: A Review of the Evidence. Series, issue 11.

<http://www.worldbank.org/gender/prr/wp11.pdf>

Article, 73 pages, English

Key words: poverty, gender, disparities between sexes

JEL: J16, D12, I32

The article recalls that the UNDP Human Development Report (1995) stated that over 70% of the world poor are women. This work examines two problems. First, the situation of poor women in comparison to men and non-poor women by such social indicators as health, education, food consumption, and participation in labor resources. Second, the question of whether there are many female-headed households amongst the poor. In order to give answers to these questions and to be consistent

with poverty definitions, the authors limit the article by consumption expenditure measurement. The authors mention that in Mongolia the poverty index of female-headed households is higher than that of male-headed households. Especially in urban areas, 20% of the total population are made up by female-headed households, of which 60% are poor. The researchers looked at the abovementioned questions and conclude that poverty in female-headed households is a special event. The authors also look at differences in the structure of households.

This work introduces examples and experience from different countries to researchers and policymakers interested in female poverty issues. The work examines disparities between sexes in poverty and is important in the frame of poverty research and poverty reduction policy. The work examines female poverty from different aspects, such as health, food, education labor participation, time use and includes examples from each region and other countries.

043

Luvsandorj, P. (1998). Mongolia: Strategies for Transitional Economy, EDAP Joint Policy Studies 4. Australia: Asia Pacific Press.

Article, 17 pages, English

Key words: transition, growth

JEL: P20, O40

The author examines the condition of economic transition in Mongolia and strategies of economic development during transition. In the first part, the process of transition to the market economy is studied. The second part examines the economic reform policy. The author emphasizes that the market system will develop a highly effective economy with new scientific and technological achievements.

The study makes an interesting conclusion on the process of economic transition and contains interesting information and facts. It has a theoretical and methodological value for researchers studying transition economies.

044

Lhagvajav, S. (1998). Livestock breeding development depends on herder household economy development. Agricultural Economics Magazine, 1998-1(01).

Article, Mongolian

Key words: poverty, agriculture

JEL: I30, Q10

The author shows a direct dependence of agricultural development on herder households' activities through facts and data, and notices the increasing gap between the wealthy and the poor in the countryside based on post-1992 studies. The author defines some ways that can be used to reduce this gap.

The article is useful to individuals studying rural poverty as it gives knowledge about changes in herder households' situation in the beginning of transition.

045

McKinley, T. (2003). The Macroeconomics of Poverty Reduction, Initial Findings of the UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Programme. Discussion Paper.

http://www.networkideas.org/featart/sep2003/Terry_McKinley.pdf

Article, 36 pages, English

Key words: poverty, economic growth directed towards poverty reduction

JEL: I30, O40

The article studies the impact of macro-economy and policy of structural reform on poverty. The research includes the first results of case studies implemented in nine countries - Bangladesh, Vietnam, Indonesia, Cambodia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, China and Sri Lanka. Such indicators as GDP per capita, growth speed, inflation, poverty, capital investment, savings, interest rate, taxes, economic sectors and employment in these countries are compared. Policy results are analyzed and evaluated by each country.

This work not only contains much interesting qualitative data on Mongolia, but is remarkable because of the comparison made with other countries. As it shows what policy is to be implemented in order to achieve the economic growth directed towards poverty reduction and presents experience and lessons from other countries in this field, it can be widely used by policymakers and implementers.

046

Government of Mongolia (1994). The National Poverty Alleviation Programme. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Document, 35 pages, English

Key words: poverty, extremely poor, vulnerable groups, unemployment, social security

JEL: I30, E24, H55

The aim of this document is to organize activities on alleviation and elimination of poverty, which is one of the difficulties encountered by Mongolia in its transition economy, into one program. The National Poverty Alleviation Program is the first fundamental document which defines the goals, policy, and activities of the Government directed towards poverty elimination. In the frame of the program it is planned to implement activities to develop macroeconomic and sector policies directed towards balanced economic growth, which can bring benefits to the poor; to strengthen capacity in order to implement policies and activities on poverty alleviation at the centralized and local levels; to encourage policies on increasing employment; to provide stable, high-level human development capable of contributing to economic recovery and growth; to eliminate rural and female poverty; to upgrade a social security network to provide for child needs; to make agreements with the Government and donors on implementation of program activities. Sources of financing for implementation of activities are clearly shown in the program.

As this is the first program developed with an aim to eliminate poverty that emerged during the transition in Mongolia, it has great importance in poverty reduction. It is suitable for use by policymakers

and implementers. Lack of concrete suggestions on monitoring of program implementation, on time and ways of achieving objectives are its weaknesses.

047

Government of Mongolia (1995). The National Poverty Alleviation Policy, Activities. National Report of Mongolia, the World Summit on Social Development (p.15- 20). Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Book chapter, 6 pages, Mongolian

Key words: poverty, causes of poverty, extremely poor

JEL: I30

This paper aims to determine ways of overcoming difficulties faced in eliminating poverty and unemployment. The paper clearly explains what is poverty, the reasons for poverty, and the goals and objectives of NPAP.

The paper expresses a hope that the resolution of the World Summit on poverty reduction will make an impact on the reduction of poverty in Mongolia.

048

The Government of Mongolia (2001). Sector strategies and project proposals 2001-2004. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Document, 243 pages, English

Key words: low and middle income households, poverty, unemployment, living standards

JEL: I30, I32, E24

The document provides detailed exact information on macroeconomic management reform program and sector strategies to be implemented in 2002-2004. The document shows the economic and social development strategy, macroeconomic management and strategic medium-term programs of the Government by each sector. Activities of labor and social security agencies will be directed towards improvement of living standards of the population, reduction of poverty and unemployment and strengthening of social security services. The medium-term goal lies in implementing a social policy which is able to contribute to economic growth and to support the sustainable livelihood of the poor.

The work is for use by donors and policymakers. Directions of projects, programs and operations to be implemented in the medium-term are determined. It gives information on sector strategies and is valuable material for future evaluation of program implementation.

049

The Government of Mongolia (2001). National Household Livelihood Capacity Support Program.*Document, 65 pages, Mongolian – English***Key words:** poor, extremely poor, household livelihood, household livelihood capacity**JEL:** I18, I30, I31

On the basis of achievements, success, mistakes and lessons of the National Poverty Alleviation Program implemented in 1994-2000, the Government approved the National Program on Household Livelihood Capacity Support, which is the next stage of the NPAP. Main goals of the program are defined as follows: to help poor and very poor households get out from poverty by expanding the frame of economic and social services required for support and development of human development factors and capacity, and to prevent non-poor, low income households from slipping into poverty. This program includes such appendixes as the Resolution of the Government of Mongolia, National Household Livelihood Capacity Support Program, list of members of the National Household Livelihood Capacity Support Committee, and the Rules of the National Household Livelihood Capacity Support Committee.

The document has great significance as it examines the present situation of population livelihood in Mongolia, looks at activities implemented on improvement of living standards and urgent issues in this field, presents their outcomes and lessons learned and develops general justification for the program.

050

The Government of Mongolia (2001). National Report of Mongolia on Achievements in the Field of Sustainable Development since the 1992 World Conference in Rio de Janeiro. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.*Report, 2 pages, Mongolian, English***Key words:** National household livelihood capacity support program**JEL:** I30

The paper aims to show achievements of Mongolia in sustainable development since the 1992 World Conference in Rio de Janeiro. It shows activities implemented in the country on poverty alleviation, resources and financing, political support, legal support, and in management structure. The issue of poverty is examined in the section on urgent issues faced at national level and increasing poverty.

The report looks at poverty issue in relation to a deteriorating environment.

051

Government of Mongolia (2003.09). Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy. Ulaanbaatar: Ministry of Finance and Economy.

Government of Mongolia (2003.11). Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Document, 258 pages, Mongolian, English

Key words: economic growth, poverty

JEL: O40, I30

The Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy is a document that includes the main policy directions of the Government of Mongolia in accelerating economic growth and reducing poverty in the medium-term. The document consists of 6 chapters. In the first chapter, the present condition of Mongolia in the transition period is looked at in the frame of the macroeconomy, population, poverty, gender and human security and the main measures taken by the Government to reduce poverty are analyzed. In the second chapter, are presented the scope covered by the medium-term Strategy on Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction, public participation in the process of strategy development and medium-term objectives of economic growth directed towards poverty reduction. In the third chapter are looked at objectives for providing financial and economic stability in the medium-term and ways for meeting them. In the fourth chapter is set out the medium-term strategy on improvement of market accessibility as determined in the frame of business environment, legal reform, infrastructure, direct foreign investment, market accessibility, regional and rural development and natural environment. In the fifth chapter is set out the strategy on sustainable human development as determined in the frame of education, health care, employment, social welfare and gender equality. In the sixth chapter are examined issues of strategy implementation and ways of providing external monitoring.

The document analyzes the present condition of each sector, determines medium-term objectives and develops main strategies in order to achieve the objectives. A wide range of qualitative data and facts is used in the analysis. The document is very important as it gives comprehensive information on policies implemented by the Government, their outcomes, policies and strategies to be implemented in the future to researchers and students as well as to general public and all citizens. However, it is not clear how the strategies are connected to the main objectives of accelerating economic growth and reducing poverty.

052

Government of Mongolia (2003). Medium-Term Regional Development Strategy of Mongolia, 2001-2010. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Document, 60 pages, Mongolian, English

Key words: regional development

JEL: O18

This document which determines medium-term development strategy until 2010 of 5 regions (Western, Hangai, Central, Eastern and Ulaanbaatar) included in the regional development concept of

Mongolia. The document is closely linked with other development policy papers of Mongolia, determines unified policy and methodology of total social and economic development and determines ways of implementing them in specific conditions of each region by each direction. In social and economic sub-objectives poverty and issues related to it are included and outcomes expected as a result of implementation of these objectives are defined.

As this is a State document which defines the unified policy to be followed in developing the Mongolian economy by 5 regions, and ways to achieve objectives put forward in each region according to their different economic possibilities and conditions, expected outcomes, it can be used by everyone and presents valuable material for use in social and economic research by academics and researchers. Since it defines specific features of the regions, their advantages and disadvantages, policies, tools, and indicators to be followed in reducing disparities in poverty and social status, it becomes a basic direction of operations for local management and social workers.

053

The Government of Mongolia & UNDP (1997). Human Development Report of Mongolia 1997. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar: Admon Press.

Report, 69 pages, Mongolia, English

Key words: human development, governance

JEL: O15, H00

This is the first Mongolian Human Development Report. In the frame of report writing an evaluation of Human Development situation was made for the first time in Mongolia. Every main indicator of human development is analyzed. Along with that, it studies policies implemented by the Government and their impact on human development, gives recommendations for the future implementation, and contains vast information about Mongolian society and economy. The first part of the third chapter addresses issues of poverty and income distribution. The aimags are ranked and grouped by their poverty level with Umnugovi Aimag ranking first with its poverty level of 41.9%.

As the Report contains numerous data and information related to human development, poverty, income distribution and household livelihood, it is suitable for use by researchers and students in their studies. The qualitative data on poverty used in this research differs in methodological aspect from the 1995, 1998 Living Standards Measurement Surveys.

054

The Government of Mongolia & UNDP (2000). Human Development Report of Mongolia 2000. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar: Admon Press.

Report, 66 and 58 pages, Mongolian, English

Key words: human development, governance

JEL: O15, H00

The Human Development Report of Mongolia 2000 was written with the theme of 'New

Directions of Governance' and consists of 6 chapters. The Report determines the role of the State in the newly established system, analyzes the human development index and the main indicators of human development in Mongolia and their trends, looks at the present economic situation and policies implemented by the State, studies changes in the natural environment and policies to be implemented in this direction, examines State policy to be implemented in social sector and the present condition of this sector, analyzes the present condition of Mongolian governance and determines directions for further changes and reform. The Report mentions poverty and unequal income distribution as the main issues to pay attention to and states that declining financing of social sector will negatively affect human development in the future unless a new, effective system of social security is established in this sector.

The Human Development Report of Mongolia 2000 is of great importance as it evaluates the role of the State in a new system and the effects of the State policies as well as determines future trends. It contains a wide range of qualitative data on poverty, income distribution, household livelihood, data related to social sector and macro-economy, which can be used by researchers and students in their future studies.

055

The Government of Mongolia & UNDP (2002). National Workshop on 'Integrating Poverty Reduction Into Development Strategy'. Volume 1. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar: Amarjargal Foundation.

Collection, 104 pages, Mongolian, English

Key words: poverty, income distribution, informal sector

JEL: I30, O15, O17

The Government of Mongolia together with UNDP organized a National Workshop on 'Integrating Poverty Reduction Into Development Strategy' in the frame of the Government program on 'Good Governance and Human Security'. This collection includes problems discussed in the frame of the National Workshop. The Prime Minister, the Speaker of the State Ih Hural, members of the Government and other officials of the State Ih Hural, in total over 160 people participated in the workshop and exchanged their opinions.

This material is interesting as it reflects different views of people from various sectors and fields on poverty reduction and economic development. It is useful to researchers and students interested in poverty-related issues and to policymakers.

056

The Government of Mongolia & UNDP (2002). National Workshop on 'Integrating Poverty Reduction Into Development Strategy.' Volume 2. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar: Amarjargal Foundation.

Collection, 214 pages, Mongolian, English

Key words: poverty, income distribution, informal sector

JEL: I30, O15, O17

K. Griffin is a head of the research team which conducted studies on 'Mongolian transition economy and poverty' in 1994 and a study on 'Linking issues of poverty and equality with the development strategy of the country' in 2001. This collection contains 2 main parts consisting of the reports of the two aforementioned studies. The two studies examine poverty in Mongolia in relation to numerous factors such as macro economy, social welfare, human capital, migration and livestock breeding, employment, natural environment, governance, development strategy, loans and aid. In general the reports contain the following conclusions: implementation of policies directed towards, first, acceleration of income per capita growth, and second, reduction of inequality are necessary conditions for poverty reduction. Third, growth and equality should not conflict and if a policy on redistribution of income is implemented appropriately, it is possible to accelerate economic growth. Fourth, one method of rapid reduction of poverty is creation of effective employment. Fifth, there is a need for a State that is capable of establishing new institutions to manage transition process, introducing economic reform, financing State capital investment, supporting vulnerable groups. It emphasizes an important role of foreign financing in poverty reduction.

This collection is a comprehensive work, which can become a manual on poverty in Mongolia for use by researchers, academics, students and policymakers and implementers who study poverty related issues. It skillfully analyzes qualitative data on poverty-related issues and makes interesting conclusions. The work not only gives practical recommendations, but also raises interesting theoretical problems. It shows the late development trends in poverty studies and poverty measurement and explains the situation of poverty in Mongolia according to these trends.

057

The Government of Mongolia, UNDP & PTRC of NUM (2004). Urban Poverty and Migration. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar: Admon Press.

Study report, 133 pages, Mongolian, English

Key words: poverty, migration

JEL: I30, O15

The study report is written on the basis of random and qualitative study aimed at calculation of living standards of population based on their income and consumption, study of the present condition of poverty and migration and factors affecting them. The random study was conducted in two stages, using random sampling method with 1,500 households representing total households in Ulaanbaatar. The report defines the poverty level in Ulaanbaatar in such 3 areas as income, accessibility and public participation. It makes a conclusion that 33% of population is poor in income/consumption, while 24.5% and 24.3% are poor in accessibility and public participation areas respectively. The authors notice that 10% of total population are very poor in respect of income, i.e. their monthly income/consumption does not reach 60% of the poverty line.

The study is valuable as it examines poverty and migration together and contains a vast body of information, which can be used in further studies on poverty. It is innovative as researchers look at poverty issues from every aspect and an attempt is made to measure it with innovative indicators.

Measurement of income distribution by expenditure limits possibilities for use of those indicators in further studies in traditional quality.

058

The Government of Mongolia, Good Governance for Human Security Program (2003). Good Governance, Poverty and Unemployment. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Book, 111 pages, Mongolian

Key words: labor resources

JEL: J21

The book aims to define the profile of poverty and unemployment in the present conditions. The fact that poverty is deepening and income balance is lost is shown by facts and figures. A decrease of human health security and food security is explained by concrete examples and forms of participation of the State, private sector and NGOs in poverty reduction are defined in 6 directions.

Issues to be paid attention to in poverty reduction are examined at all stages, for instance, at the stage of developing a policy, analyzing poverty issues, providing State services, which is valuable as a manual not only to researchers, but also to policymakers and others who make evaluation of poverty and determine the results.

059

Government of Mongolia (2001). The Government's medium term strategy and policies to deepen economic reform and restructuring. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Document, 26 pages, English

Key words: poverty, economic development

JEL: F35, E60, I38

The document clearly shows that in the years of transition to the market economy Mongolia has made progress in economic and social development and in attempts to deepen economic reform in cooperation with international donor organizations and donor countries. On the basis of objective research, a medium-term development strategy was developed. A further goal of the Government strategy is to deepen economic and social reform in order to ease the transition period, the main objectives are to stabilize the macro economy, accelerate economic growth, deepen economic reform, accelerate reform of the financial sector and infrastructure, and to create an export-oriented economy. The document notices that poverty reduction strategy and social policies on reform of social sectors will be priority objectives and it is necessary to use official development assistance in order to provide opportunities for stabilization of the macroeconomy and for acceleration of economic growth. The importance of increasing assistance and support of donors and neighboring countries in improving the economic situation, especially in establishing a favorable macro- economic environment, is shown with the use of facts.

The document defines the basic directions of activities to be implemented in the medium-term. It

is a valuable document for policymakers and donors alike as it contains statistical data on macro economy.

060

Government of Mongolia (2001). Cooperation with the international donor community and requirements for ODA. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Document, 11 pages, English

Key words: poverty, international cooperation, foreign loans and assistance

JEL: F35, F42

The document shows an important role of international donor community assistance in stabilization of the macro economy, acceleration of restructuring, speedy reform, search of new export markets, support of direct foreign investment, increase of domestic savings, solution of problems in social sector. It contains information important for cooperation with the donor community such as assistance pledge, its expenditure, links between economic policy and strategy of the Government and ODA, efforts of the Government to upgrade assistance management, priority objectives of the Government in ODA, financial demand and requirements for ODA in 2001-2004.

The document defines the role of loans and assistance in Mongolian economy and aims to give true information to donors and policymakers on the condition of loans and assistance since 1990, and on its outcomes.

061

Government of Mongolia (2001). Interim poverty reduction strategy paper. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Document, 64 pages, English

Key words: poverty, poverty reduction strategy paper

JEL: I30

The first part of the document looks in detail at Mongolian economy and poverty. The next part presents the main content of the strategy paper. It looks at the main component of the poverty reduction strategy as follows: the general poverty reduction strategy, macro economic frame, sustainable human development, infrastructure development, regional and local development, natural environment protection, governance and medium-term goals. Finally, it defines the organizational problems of developing the poverty reduction strategy document, achieving participation of the State and community organizations in this process, and criteria for monitoring implementation of the strategy. In the appendix, social and economic indicators of Mongolia are shown by present and future criteria.

This work introduces to general public activities directed towards poverty reduction and mechanism for their monitoring.

062

Ministry of Finance, MORES, JICA, MDPST joint research project (1997). Recommendations on effective use of ODA in Mongolia. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Recommendations, 35 pages, Mongolian

Key words: Human development, poverty reduction strategy

JEL: O15

These recommendations are the outcome of a joint research project whose aim was to examine thoroughly the issue of effective use of ODA and to support the Government of Mongolia in using them in their future work. As the volume of ODA to Mongolia is tending to decline, there is a need to discuss the effective use of ODA. The donors make following recommendations: ODA should be closely linked with development strategy, restructuring, human development. The Government, from the example of the Poverty Reduction Program should cooperate with non-government organizations and UN volunteers in Mongolia.

The recommendations are for use by the Government and donors and are valuable as present recommendations for effective use of ODA. It is necessary to think about development of such recommendations on other forms of loans and assistance.

063

Government of Mongolia, Ministry of Finance and Economy (2003). Economic and social development of Mongolia in 2002. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Brochure, 126 pages, Mongolian

Key words: poverty, social security

JEL: I30, H55

This brochure presents the implementation of objectives put forward in 2002 on economic and social development by the Government of Mongolia and MOFE. There are 7 chapters and appendixes in the brochure. The main economic and social indicators, activities implemented in the sectors, their outcomes, and profiles are all presented by quantitative and qualitative measurements. Profiles of issues related to poverty are given in subchapters on social security, goods and services, purchases, salaries, pensions and allowances, compensations, and transfers by citing such results as financing of domestic investment for the first time within the year; 8% of total budget investment made in education, health care and social security sectors. In a special chapter on 'Human Development, Social Policy' are presented projects and programs implemented in the social sector, together with policies and measures taken in employment, wages, social insurance, welfare, health care, education, culture and science sectors and their outcomes.

The brochure is for use by general public, so individuals and researchers interested in official information on activities implemented in direction of social and economic development and their outcomes can use it. The brochure is published by the Government and MOFE and contains in general the positive results and outcomes, which express one-sided attitudes, conclusions and informa-

tion. Information about programs, projects, policies and activities implemented with foreign and domestic financing in 2002 and detailed official statistical data can be found in this brochure. The reader can get acquainted with social and economic policy and work of the Government and MOFE and make evaluations and conclusions.

064

Mongolian Macroeconomic Research Group & Mongolian Development Policy Support Group of Japan (1994). Social problems and the safety net. Joint study on Mongolian economic development: major issues of transition to a market-oriented economy. (Chapters 1-6) Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Study report, 8 pages, English

Key words: poverty, unemployment, poverty line, social security

JEL: I30, E24, H55

The study aims to examine social problems related to the social safety net during transition. The study looks at lifestyles in the capital city, local towns and the countryside separately. Problems examined include evaluation of poverty line, difficulties in registration of unemployed, reasons of unemployment, public health, education and issues related to social safety net. The team makes following recommendations: in order to resolve numerous social problems faced by Mongolia it is necessary to get support of private sector, the public and private sectors should cooperate, foreign organizations should be involved in financing of their activities. In the future this kind of study should be conducted not only at macroeconomic level, but at regional level.

The joint study is important as it identifies problems in economic development of Mongolia during transition and makes policy recommendations to be implemented further. It is suitable for finding information on policies and figures of that time and can be used by researchers.

065

Namsrai, D. (2000). Correlation of unemployment and inflation. Economics: Theory and Practice Journal. (issue 2, p.51-58). Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar: NUM Printing House.

Article, 8 pages, Mongolian

Key words: unemployment, poverty, living standards

JEL: I30, E24, I31

The aim of the study is to examine the correlation between unemployment and inflation at theoretical and empiric levels and to give policy recommendations. Unemployment and inflation take an important place in macroeconomic policy. The author studies a correlation between unemployment and inflation at theoretical level with the use of Philips curve and analyzes statistical data. The author considers that unemployment is the main reason for the population falling into poverty and high inflation creates a dangerous link in the chain, but substituting it by unemployment leads the country to poverty. The author makes a conclusion that the conflict between development, poverty, unemployment and

inflation is irreconcilable.

The work examines the correlation between unemployment and inflation which are important macroeconomic indicators, but theoretical and practical parts of the study have a weak link between them and the conclusions are too general. For use by students and readers who are interested in getting elementary knowledge.

066

Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (2001). Results of the National Poverty Survey-2001. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Study report, 15 pages, Mongolian

Key words: poverty, living standards

JEL: I30, I31

The study report consolidates the reports of the National Poverty Surveys conducted in May and June 2001. In the frame of these surveys a substantial body of information was collected. The surveys were more concerned with livelihood status of such population groups as the poor, very poor and the low income group. The results of the study show that of the total population 13.8% are of the low income group, 20.0% are poor and 16.3% are very poor.

The study is innovative as it calculates the share of population in the low income group, on the threshold of poverty. However, not much attention is paid to the representativeness of the samples. The study presents valuable information to all people studying and researching poverty.

067

Norton, A. (2001). A guide to PPAs: Participatory Poverty Assessment, an Introduction to Theory and Practice, UK Department for International Development's Social Development Department.

<http://www.odi.org.uk/pppg/cape/ppatwo.pdf>

Study report, 116 pages, English

Key words: poverty

JEL: I30

The study report published by the UK Department for International Development makes recommendations on participatory poverty assessment and explains its theory and practice. The main feature of participatory poverty assessment is the reflection of opinions and views of the poor themselves in poverty measurement and analysis and in poverty reduction policy development. It is considered that poverty reduction policies developed with the use of such assessment are more effective. The study presents in detail the history of participatory poverty assessment development, its main operational principles, its advantages and disadvantages, case studies, and the linking of results of assessment with the process of policy development. The case studies are taken from experience in Uganda, and the evaluation of participatory poverty assessment methods conducted in Mongolia is briefly introduced. The study

mentions that the Household Sustainable Livelihood Studies were widely used in participatory poverty assessment in Mongolia.

The report gives comprehensive information on participatory poverty assessment and can be used by staff of organizations involved in of poverty reduction policies, researchers, academics and everyone interested in this field.

068

UNDP Mongolia (2002). Sustainable Development Indicators in Mongolia 2000: Report of the Study on Sustainable Development Indicators. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

<http://www.un-mongolia.mn/reports/files/survey%20report.pdf>

Study report, 31 pages, English

Key words: sustainable development, system of indicators, poverty indicators

JEL: O15, I32

The study report mentions that the UN Assembly on Social Development and Environment issues held in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil in 1992 developed a fundamental document named 'Global Agenda 21' which includes 134 indicators of sustainable development. According to this document, the Government of Mongolia started developing an action plan 'Agenda 21'. Sustainable development requires a system of indicators necessary for making best possible decisions focused on development issues. It is clear that this system is an effective information structure that evaluates social, economic and environment data and related information. In such conditions, the main goal of the study is to examine the distribution of the present socio-economic and environment data, the system of their collection, the complex of sustainable development indicators and to conduct a comparative sample study. The study defines a possible version of present indicators for sustainable development in Mongolia, looks at indicators used in other countries with similar levels of development and with regard to other factors determines which indicators can express sustainable development at national and aimag levels, and evaluates the selected indicators.

Since indicators related to poverty are included in the system of sustainable development indicators, this study gives an opportunity to learn statistical data on poverty profiles in Mongolia, comparative studies and studies on their calculation. This work is valuable as the readers can study indicators showing the interdependence of sustainable development and poverty issues, its qualitative results. Therefore students, researchers, policymakers can use it in their further studies.

069

UNDP (2001). Second Country Cooperation Framework for Mongolia 2002-2006.

www.undp.org/execbrd/pdf/ccfmon2.PDF

Report, 11 pages, English

Key words: poverty, sustainable development

JEL: I30, O10

The report looks at the conditions for sustainable human development in Mongolia from political,

economic transition and sustainable human development perspectives, and then evaluates results of past processes and their lessons. In the end, the goal, the scope and expected results of the UNDP programs are examined with regard to its participation in democratic governance, economic transition, poverty reduction and natural resource management on actual examples. UNDP supports the Government in developing the national poverty reduction policy and strategy and this program will be directed towards reduction of poverty and unemployment, optimal income distribution and improvement of living standards. This program, developed with regard to poverty issues, will have such outcomes as analysis of causes of poverty, definition of economic policies and implementation of effective policies.

The report informs readers about Mongolia's society, economy, politics and the goals, the frame and expected outcomes of programs to be implemented by UNDP. Researchers, academics, students can use it.

070

UNESCAP (2004). Poverty Reduction Strategies: Tackling the Multidimensional Nature of Poverty. Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2004 (p.241-293).

http://www.unescap.org/pdd/publications/survey2004/Survey04_11.pdf

Article, 54 pages, English

Key words: poverty, multidimensional nature of poverty, criteria for evaluation of poverty reduction strategies

JEL: I32, I38

This article introduces the methods and methodology of main 4 measurements (income, capacity, marginalization, participation) of measuring the nature of poverty and looks at trends and results of using these four measurements in countries of Asia and the Pacific region (including Mongolia). Next the interim and full poverty reduction strategies of these countries, and their national development plans, are analyzed with the use of special criteria and the general form of PRS. The experience of developing effective policies and programs, and common lessons are presented and issues to pay attention to in the future along with recommendations are developed. As for Mongolia, it is concluded that it can analyze the abovementioned measurements and PRS separately. The work also presents new methods for poverty measurement, examines issues for concern when developing and implementing PRS, common lessons of countries from one region in cooperation with international organizations.

The article looks at the nature of poverty at a high theoretical and practical level, and presents recent methods and methodologies of measuring nature of poverty, results of their use in Mongolia and other countries of the region. It is a very informative and valuable work. The work gives an opportunity to learn about specific features of PRS in their countries, their advantages and disadvantages, their criteria, issues to pay attention to, lessons and experience. It is useful to students and researchers in their further studies on poverty issues.

071

UNDP (1994). Poverty and the Transition to a Market economy in Mongolia. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.*Study report, 129 pages, English***Key words:** poverty**JEL:** I32

In 1994 the UNDP conducted a study on poverty in Mongolia commissioned by the Government of Mongolia and prepared this report in order to give assistance in developing a national program on poverty reduction. In the report the situation of economic transition in Mongolia is studied, recommendations on methodology and process of a sample study for determining the poverty level are made, and poverty is looked at from the aspect of employment and human capital. It is observed that along with income poverty there exists a capacity poverty. The situation of women in Mongolia and local development are also covered in the study, and recommendations are made on increasing participation of non-government organizations in poverty reduction, on strengthening the national capacity of poverty reduction policy, and on opportunities to use international assistance.

The report emphasizes the human capital, education, gender, agriculture aspects of poverty, makes recommendations on development of crop cultivation, on increase of employment by the way of increasing foreign and private investment and notices a need for coordination at national level in order to reduce poverty. The report is suitable for use by researchers interested in poverty reduction policies and social, economic development.

072

UNDP (2000). Overcoming human poverty: Poverty Report 2000.**<http://www.undp.org/>***Report, 140 pages, English***Key words:** poverty, poverty issues, poverty reduction strategy paper**JEL:** I30, I38

The 1995 World Summit for Social Development raised the question of difficulties faced by developing countries in poverty reduction and elimination, which put the focus on a need to increase the joint effort of the world community in the fight against poverty and to develop effective strategies focused on poverty. The UNDP has a responsibility to provide assistance to these countries in improving activities on developing national policies, reforming the governance structure, increasing efficiency. This report focuses on evaluating poverty reduction programs of different nations, identifying the successful or unsuccessful programs of different countries and highlights the experience of the best policies. It consists of 11 chapters. In total, the poverty reduction programs of 23 countries including Mongolia are compared and evaluated. Poverty in Mongolia is examined in the second chapter on 'Developing plans against poverty', in the third chapter on 'Linking poverty issues with national policies', in the ninth chapter on 'Combining key issues (gender and environment policies, health initiatives) with poverty

programs', and in the part on Country profiles in 'Allocating resources through poverty reduction funds'.

The fact that the program of Mongolia is included in the evaluation and comparison in this poverty report gives an opportunity to see the advantages and disadvantages of poverty reduction programs in Mongolia, its specific features, statistical data used, issues of future concern and the report is very valuable in this aspect. The report is for the general public so it can be used by everyone interested in recent views, trends on poverty issues, and in the most effective, best policies and tools to reduce poverty.

073

UNDP (2003). Evaluation of Results of the Strategy on Increasing Herder Household Income and Improving their Livelihood by Restocking. UNDP/SIDA 'Support of Poverty Studies and Employment' MON/01/U01 Project, Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Report, 82 pages, Mongolian

Key words: Restocking

JEL: Q19

On the basis of studies, the Report shows that due to such natural disasters as drought and dzud, which affected the territory of Mongolia, the number of livestock - the main source of livelihood for herder households - reduced dramatically and the number of poor households increased. It examines the advantages and disadvantages of restocking activities in poverty reduction. The report clearly identifies shortcomings and mistakes made in the process of restocking and states the causes for mistakes and factors influencing them in order to avoid repeating such errors. As a result of a study of outcomes of measures taken in restocking herder households, recommendations are made on ways to improve their livelihood and forms of restocking.

Summary of results of measures implemented on restocking poor households has a great significance for further development of these activities. Inclusion of recommendations and lessons learned for attention of aimags, affected by drought and dzud, which are continuing restocking activities makes it a valuable timely work. Local administrations of aimags implementing restocking projects can find detailed information from this report.

074

UNFPA (2002). World population in 2002: Population and Poverty. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Report, 88 pages, Mongolian

Key words: poverty, types of poverty, poverty measurement, causes of poverty

JEL: I30, J10, I32

Urgent issues faced by the global community are the realization of human rights, acceleration of development processes, and reduction of poverty in order to reduce inequality within a country and

between countries. The Heads of States agrees on such new initiatives as Millennium Development Goals. This World Population Report contributes to the discussion on poverty issues and examines other important problems related to poverty, to which attention should be paid in future measures. For instance, numerous issues are examined such as types of poverty, macro economy and poverty, population and development, women and gender inequality, health and poverty, HIV/AIDS and poverty, and education and poverty.

As the report looks at all issues related to poverty, defines main urgent problems faced by the world, and determines what should be done in order to reduce the number of the poor twice by 2015, it is a valuable report which gives information to policy and decision makers, academics and researchers.

075

Nergui, D. (2000). The World Bank and International Monetary Fund Joint Workshop on Poverty Reduction Strategies in Mongolia: Poverty Reduction Strategies Paper Development. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

<http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/strategies/events/mongolia/workgrp.pdf>

Brochure, 26 pages, English

Key words: poverty, poverty reduction strategy paper

JEL: I30, I38

The brochure is based on materials of the Consultative Meeting held in Ulaanbaatar by the World Bank together with the International Monetary Fund on Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Development. During the Consultative Meeting, the poverty profile in Mongolia and poverty reduction strategies were discussed under such sub-topics as education, health care, private sector, infrastructure, qualitative data on poverty, its measurement, macroeconomic policy issues, State budget expenditure. Problems to be solved, implementation tools, indicators, responsible State and non-government, international organizations and their responsibilities were identified and next steps to be taken for developing the interim paper were determined. Finally are included some suggestions of work groups on the implementation of the poverty reduction strategy paper, innovative methods for its implementation, and about results, policies and activities that should be focused on and implemented in the future.

The brochure presents the results of a large workshop organized by two international organizations conducting active operations in Mongolia on poverty and the poverty reduction strategy paper. Researchers can study in detail the results of discussion on subtopics related to the poverty reduction strategies and use them in their own studies as factual information.

076

Odgerel, H. (1996). Profile and trends of unemployment in Mongolia. Mongolian Demographic Journal, volume 1, (issue 1, p.124-133). Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Article, 10 pages, Mongolian

Key words: unemployment, unemployment level

JEL: E24

The article presents a study on the profile of unemployment in Mongolia and examines the interdependence of poverty and unemployment in the section entitled 'Need to reduce unemployment'. On the basis of studying and comparing statistical data, the following conclusions are made: such groups as large families, low income household members, female-headed households, disabled, orphans, youth, elderly without caregivers, unemployed are more vulnerable to poverty. Of the total of poor households, 25.3% have over 4 children younger than sixteen, 31.9% have not even one employed family member, and 22.8% are female-headed households. The author concludes that while in urban areas due to decline of industry and increase of unemployment individuals with no other income source than wages are slipping into poverty, in rural areas due to under developed infrastructure and markets, low productivity of traditional livestock breeding individuals without livestock or with a small number of livestock are also vulnerable to poverty.

As the main topic of the article is unemployment, the reader can use only the abovementioned qualitative data and conclusions on poverty. However, it is valuable as the author determines direct interdependence of such two independent negative social phenomena as unemployment and poverty and makes a conclusion that poverty can be reduced by decreasing unemployment. Looking at this interdependence separately, and conducting theoretical and practical research will make this work an important contribution to development of economic theory and policy, in decision-making.

077

International Monetary Fund & International Development Association (2001). Assessment of the interim poverty reduction strategy paper.

http://poverty.worldbank.org/files/Mongolia_JSA_of_PRSP.PDF

Document, 15 pages, English

Key words: poverty, vulnerable groups, income distribution

JEL: I30, O15

The report aims to give an assessment of the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper that reflects the main Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Government of Mongolia. The interim strategy paper put a foundation for development of the full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The interim paper defines thoroughly the control criteria of the social sector. Although it emphasizes a need for improvement of infrastructure in the social sector, the ineffectiveness of the present resource allocation is omitted. It is concluded that the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper became a good foundation for development of the full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

Assessment of the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper by a joint team draws attention to shortcomings and unsatisfactory aspects of this document and helps to develop the full strategy paper. Suitable for use by those who develop programs and documents, implementers and financing agencies.

078

International Monetary Fund & International Development Association (2003). Poverty reduction strategy paper: joint staff assessment.

[http:// poverty.worldbank.org/files/Mongolia_JSA_of_PRSP.PDF](http://poverty.worldbank.org/files/Mongolia_JSA_of_PRSP.PDF)

Report, 20 pages, English

Key words: poverty, vulnerable groups, living standards

JEL: I30, I31

The report aims to give an assessment of the Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper that is the first Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. In the process of assessment, the advantages and shortcomings of the Strategy Paper are defined by each activity type and possible risks are evaluated. The Strategy Paper is very well developed on each sector such as education, health care, rural development, power supply, and State administration. A conclusion is made that strategies of private sector development and transportation sector should be better developed and upgraded.

Assessment of the strategy paper by a joint team was very helpful in upgrading the document, revising shortcomings, developing a detailed action plan. It is for use by policymakers, implementers and financing agencies.

079

Onon, S. (1996). Strategy of the National Poverty Alleviation Program.

Paper, 10 pages, English

Key words: poverty, the National Poverty Alleviation Program

JEL: I30, I38

The Government of Mongolia started implementing a six-year National Poverty Alleviation Program in June 1994. The Program aims to reduce poverty in Mongolia by 2000. By recovering capacity of the national industry, supporting sustainable economic growth and creating new workplaces the Program, reflected in the Government poverty reduction policy, is focused in the frame of such basic principles as support of productive employment, maintenance of the previously reached level of health care and education and creation of conditions for their further increase, establishment of a social welfare system adapted to the new economic system, and an increase in women's participation in politics, economics and society.

The report gives valuable information to policymakers and researchers as it examines experience of the past two years and identifies main questions to be addressed in the future.

080

Osmani, S.R. (1997). The challenges of poverty alleviation in a sparsely-populated low-income transition economy: the case of Mongolia.

Report, 53 pages, English

Key words: poverty

JEL: I30

The study aims to define the poverty profile in such a sparsely-populated low-income transition economy as Mongolia and give an assessment. The author examines in detail such issues as macroeconomic environment, poverty during transition, impact on human development, poverty reduction and social welfare programs, expenditure of Asian Development Bank financing.

The report gives valuable information to researchers, policymakers and implementers as it looks at poverty alleviation in a low-income transition economy on the example of Mongolia.

081

Otgontuya, D. Mongolia.

<http://www.ipcte2004.org/download/papers/country-papers-series-mongolia.pdf>

Article, 33 pages, English

Key words: poverty, poverty reduction policy, macro economy

JEL: I30, I38, J68

The article examines in detail the economic situation of Mongolia on the basis of its external and internal environment and analysis of the Government budget. In scrutinizing the external environment, the author uses qualitative indicators of foreign trade and foreign direct investment in Mongolia to explain the external environment. The author also looks at foreign loans and assistance and mentions programs and strategies directed towards poverty reduction. In inspecting the internal environment the author looks at economic growth, inflation, capital investment, money and loans. The author clarifies the budget income, expenditures, debt and especially the structure of the budget income in detail. Finally, the author states that basing economy on export of raw materials leads to difficult conditions for maintaining sustainable macroeconomic situation due to price fluctuations. Difficulties faced by the Government are the financial sector and the budget balance. Without resolving the issue of private sector development, it will be difficult to create employment in this sector. While in 1991 the poverty level was at 15%, in 1996 it reached 36%, but has been relatively stable since 1996. The author considers that deepening of poverty shows the inability of the present development process to provide opportunities for creating employment and income. In order to create new work places in rural areas with high level of poverty, the Government needs to support the private sector; in order to improve the social safety net for extremely poor and to avoid new forms of poverty it needs to assist in the provision of necessary social services.

The article gives comprehensive information on Mongolian economy. It makes helpful recommendations on poverty reduction. Everyone interested in the Mongolian economy can use the article.

082

Oyun, S. (2003). From the Year of the White Horse to the Year of the Black Horse: Mongolia After Twelve Years of Transition.

http://www.iias.nl/iiasn/31/IIASN31_01.pdf

Paper, 2 pages, English

Key words: economic transition, poverty

JEL: P20, I30

The paper analyzes changes during the transition in Mongolia, the present level attained and outcomes. The author mentions the increase of poverty during transition, increasing inequality in income distribution and considers that the Government should pay more attention to this issue.

The author evaluates the present social and economic condition of Mongolia briefly and concisely. The author also makes interesting and distinctive conclusions on trade policy.

083

Oyunjargal, Ts., & Nyamaa, T. (2002). Sub-sector review of micro-finance in Mongolia.

<http://www.unctf.org/english/microfinance/reports/technical/mongolia-sumreview.pdf>

Report, 71 pages, English

Key words: poverty, low-income households, capital savings, income poverty, vulnerable groups

JEL: I30, O15, D31

The report aims to define the development of small size loans in Mongolia, its future trends and opportunities. In the frame of this study, small loans are viewed as a sub-sector of the financial sector. Small loans have proved to be an important tool in reducing poverty, generating capital savings and creating sources of income. The author studies supply and demand of small loans, determines beneficiaries of small-scale loans, and examines policies, coordination and activities of the State and donors. A conclusion is made that mostly poor and rural households are beneficiaries of small loans.

The report provides an opportunity to access comprehensive information on micro financing. It is for use by NGO staff and financial mediators.

084

Oyunchimeg, M. (1999). Poverty.

http://www.unescap.org/stat/meet/povstat/pov7_mog.pdf

Paper, 3 pages, English

Key words: poverty, poverty measurement

JEL: I30, I32

The author defines the goal of the National Poverty Alleviation Program, the Government policy and strategy and mentions data on poverty. The author considers that in determining poor and very poor people such criteria as existence of own assets, income generation with use of these assets, labor

capacity, interest to work, existence of a caregiver with satisfactory income should be taken into account along with the poverty line developed by the NSO. The author also mentions two different attitudes towards defining poverty line in Mongolia.

Indicators used as additional ones for defining poverty become an important indicator in determining the poverty line and the poor.

085

Ulziibat, N. (2002). Population and poverty. Mongolian Demographic Journal, issue 7, p.11-15.

Publication, 4 pages, Mongolian

Key words: Poverty, income poverty, poverty measurement, poverty categories, poverty types
JEL: I30, J10

The publication was prepared in order to disseminate to general public the World Population Report published on the topic 'Population and Poverty'. It is accepted worldwide that one of the basic requisites of sustainable development for any country is the reduction of disparities in living standards of its population and a reduction in poverty. With regard to the World Summit on Population Issues, conference recommendations, activities on their implementation, the World Population Day in 2002 was announced under the slogan 'Poverty, Population and Development', and draws attention of mankind to poverty reduction issues.

Along with learning results of the study on addressing poverty issues worldwide, the consequences of poverty among the population and in society, mentioned in the Report, the reader will find information about poverty types, categories, factors affecting it, causes of poverty and methods of poverty measurement. The report examines income poverty, which is one of the main forms of poverty. Poverty types and factors influencing it, causes of poverty are examined.

086

Rillera, G.E. (2001). ADB and Northeast Asia. (p.2-3).

<http://www.forum-adb.org/unsorted/subic01-rpt.pdf>

Paper, 2 pages, English

Key words: poverty, transition economy
JEL: I30, P20

In 1999 the ADB developed a new strategy of activities directed towards poverty reduction and the establishment of elements of good governance. The strategy was approved in 2000 for implementation in the period 2000-2004 and is directed at 5 selected sectors. These are: the financial sector in order to improve access to financial services; and the agricultural, State and social sectors and urban development issues, in addressing poverty.

For use by researchers and policymakers. Introduces directions of activities to be implemented by

ADB.

087

Purevsuren, S. (2001). Mongolian economy and the present condition of agriculture.

<http://www.fadinap.org/ipns/workshop2001/Mongolia.PDF>

Study report, 11 pages, English

Key words: Agriculture, economic development

JEL: Q10, O10, O53

The aim of the study is to examine and analyze the present condition of Mongolia's economy and agriculture. Such issues as the transition economy, urban and rural migration and herders' livelihood are looked at. The researcher considers that as a result of transition not only has the average income level decreased, but also extreme fluctuations of income have appeared. Loss of economic safety, especially that of herders, was clearly shown by the 1999-2000 dzud. As 2.4 million livestock perished during the dzud and 2400 herders lost their livestock, it became a cause for rural-urban migration.

Academics, researchers, policymakers and the general public interested in Mongolia's economy and agriculture can use this study report. The report is written in the form of making a conclusion after a comparison of statistical data.

088

Micheal Steidl., & Jacopo Lombardi. (2003). UNDP Mongolia, Poverty Research and Employment Facilitation Project MON/01/U01, Training Voucher Program Assessment of the Transition Phase and Recommendations to the Central Employment Office. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

<http://www.un-mongolia.mn/reports/files/Transition%20Phase%20Assessment%20Report%20Oct.%202003.pdf>

Report, 40 pages, English

Key words: support of employment, poverty reduction, social issues

JEL: I32, J21

In 2002, UNDP Mongolia implemented a Training Voucher Program for the unemployed, self-employed and officially employed people, which became a new method of employment facilitation. This assessment evaluates the results of work implemented in the pilot stage, determines shortcomings and disadvantages, makes recommendations on the future activities and goals, and in the appendix introduces some methods and tools to overcome shortcomings. The assessment results lead to several consequences on poverty issues. For instance, 81% of program participants view training vouchers as a method suitable for poverty reduction.

The assessment results show how the project goals and employment facilitation policy are related to other social issues, in particular, poverty issues and what positive and negative impact is made. Also, the work is valuable as it provides an opportunity to get acquainted with modern innovative

methods of assessing project or program outcomes.

089

Suvd, B., Altantsetseg, B., Otgontugs, B, Tsevelamaa, H., Lhagvasuren, B., Bayarmaa, D., Oyunbaatar, T., Dulbadrah, S., Soyolmaa, B., & Doosmaa, N. (2003). Assessment of household vulnerability to poverty in Mongolia. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar

Study report, 23 pages, English

Key words: vulnerability to poverty, poverty, income distribution, poverty line

JEL: 015, I32

The study aims to determine household vulnerability to poverty in Mongolia. One of the reasons for poverty in Mongolia is inflation growth that is higher than income growth due to price liberalization and an increase in unemployment. The researchers view the causes of poverty differently in urban and rural areas. In the frame of the research, the team studied households in Arhangai, Hentii and Dornogovi aimags and in Ulaanbaatar using questionnaire and interview methods, analyzed the collected data and introduce a new concept of vulnerability to poverty. Vulnerability to poverty is defined by probability of the future consumption to be lower than the poverty line. Vulnerability to poverty is assessed by evaluating the econometric model of household consumption. Such factors as the education level of the head of household, employment, sex, living conditions influence household vulnerability to poverty in Mongolia. On the basis of the results of the study, the team makes policy recommendations and defines directions of future studies.

The study report is for researchers and policymakers and is an innovative work, which shows the need to look at poverty issues not when the household becomes poor, but before that. The study shows a need for research of this kind.

090

Walters, B., & Nixon, F. (1999).

Suvd, B. Nixon, F. & Walters, B. (2000). Poverty in Mongolia. The Mongolian economy: Manual of applied economics for a country in transition (p.189-205). Cheltenham, UK Northampton, MA, USA: Edward Elgar Publishing.

Book chapter, 16 pages, English

Key words: poverty, poverty line, income distribution, living standards

JEL: I30, I32, O15, I31

The aim of this study is to analyze the causes and consequences of poverty in Mongolia, to determine the main directions and methods for its reduction and elimination and thus to develop a manual for a country in transition. The authors define the forms of poverty, compare urban and rural poverty and make analyses. They introduce fundamental theoretical concepts and make conclusions based on the objective facts and figures. The authors also make recommendations on Government policy to be implemented in order to reduce and eliminate poverty.

Policy makers, implementers, researchers and the general public can use this book. Poverty in Mongolia is described on the basis of economic theory and facts and figures of that period. Many comparative studies are included in the work.

091

Suvd, B & Altantsetseg, B. (2001). Poverty situation of Mongolia. Economics: Theory and Practice (issue 3, p. 13-27). Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar : NUM Publishing House.

Article, 13 pages, English

Key words: poverty, living standards, inequality

JEL: I30, I31, O15

The article aims to examine the cause of poverty in Mongolia in urban and rural areas. The causes of poverty are classified by use of sample surveys of living standards measurement in 1995-1998 and the Human Development Report. Such issues as living conditions/environment, gender issues, employment, education and health care are studied and a comparative analysis of urban and rural poverty is made. On the basis of qualitative data and facts, the authors make a conclusion that urban poverty is greater than rural poverty and look at each of the causes in detail. They conclude that poverty in Mongolia is caused more by income than capacity.

The article is more suitable for use by policymakers, researchers and students. It is a substantial work that analyzes causes of poverty and clearly shows urban-rural disparities. The causes of poverty are determined on theoretical basis and supported by facts and figures.

092

Suvd, B. (2002). Modern trends of the national economic security. Economic security in Mongolia, criteria: Collection of papers (p.2-14). Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Article, 12 pages, Mongolian

Key words: income distribution, poverty, vulnerability level, unemployment

JEL: O15, I30, E24

The article aims to give a definition of economic security in a small country with an open economy such as Mongolia, which reflects specific situation of the country in the times of total globalization and to determine its criteria. Economic security is defined in the frame of two main aspects, namely: an ability to exist in interdependence with foreign economies and the sustainable provision of the well-being of its population. The author determines the criteria for sustainable independent economic system and includes such indicators as inflation, unemployment, poverty, vulnerability level, economic growth, competitiveness, and financial security. In looking at the criteria for well-being of the population, the author examines the issues of human development and income distribution. Links of each indicator with security are determined.

The article defines economic security indicators with regard to international standards and the specific features of Mongolia. The collection of papers is published for official use. It is of great

importance as it defines the ways of relating economic indicators to national security.

093

Tuul, U. (1997). What causes poverty? Mongolian Demographic Journal, volume 2, (issue 1, p.98-103).

Article, 6 pages, Mongolian

Key words: Living standards, poverty, poor household, transition economy

JEL: I31, I30, P20

The aim of the article is to determine the causes of poverty in Mongolia with the use of the results of the sample survey on determining 'Living Standards of Mongolian People' implemented in 1995 by the National Statistical Office of Mongolia jointly with the World Bank. The article is of summary character and is not divided into separate parts. It defines the frame of poverty, poverty level, its main causes, consequences and ways of reduction on the basis of results of statistical sample studies and focuses mainly on the definition given by the Government that women-headed households, children, elderly and pensioners are the most vulnerable groups subject to the difficulties of transition. The study determines the poverty profile, objective causes that impact it, and other factors such as methods of calculation, price growth and determines other factors.

The article is a statistical analytical and comparative research work suitable for use by students, researchers, policy and decision makers, and by the general public. Several ideas put forward by the author can be used for further detailed studies. Causes of poverty determined by the researcher can be studied in more detail and their consequences and effects can be evaluated with qualitative analysis, thus expanding the study.

094

Tuul, U. (2004). Living standards of population and poverty statistics. NUM-SES, 'Economics: Theory and Practice' Journal of the Economic Education Association, issue 223 (11), p.77-83).

Article, 7 pages, Mongolian

Key words: living standards, human development index, minimum living standards or poverty line

JEL: I30, I31, I32, O15

The article introduces the most popular and widely-used global methods and methodology of calculating the most required material and services consumption for a certain part of population in the frame of appropriate consumption, which defines the living standards of the population. The author introduces a system of indicators used in Mongolia which differs by structure and scope in expressing the population living standards, briefly explains a methodology of calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI) or the Human Development Capacity Index (HDCI) developed by the UNDP experts and which is one of the achievements of the unified system of basic indicators. Finally, the author considers that the minimum living standards or the poverty line is also one of the main indicators

of living standards and briefly presents the methodology for its calculation and factors influencing it; the author also briefly presents how it is calculated in Mongolia as well as the results of the calculation.

The article is suitable for use by students, researchers, policy and decision makers who have a certain theoretical knowledge of statistics and aim to study and research living standards of population and poverty line, calculation of HDI, statistical methods and methodologies. The work has a cognitive value. The author analyzes these methods and methodologies, mentions their shortcomings and specific features, makes a comparison with the situation in Russian Federation and gives statistical data of other countries, which makes the work more valuable.

095

Ulaan, Ch. (2003). Mongolia.

www.adb.org/AnnualMeeting/2002/Speeches/MON.pdf

Paper, 2 pages, English

Key words: poverty, poverty reduction policy

JEL: I30

The Asian Development Bank defined the poverty reduction strategy objectives in 1999, and the Government of Mongolia supports these objectives and is conducting activities according to this strategy. Poverty issues attract attention not only in Mongolia, but also in other countries of the Asia Pacific. The most discussed issue is whether poverty will remain one of the most important problems to resolve in the 21st century. If the ADB member countries consolidate poverty reduction goals and objectives and work in cooperation with the World Bank, IMF, UNDP and other international organizations and countries, it will be more effective. In the frame of the regional cooperation Mongolia follows the policy of active participation in activities to provide economic growth and to reduce poverty at regional level with ADB support.

This paper aims to inform and promote to the general public the policy of Mongolia in poverty reduction activities implemented by international organizations.

096

National Statistical Office (2000). A pilot Time Use Survey 2000. MON (97) 201. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Report, 65 pages, Mongolian, English

Key words: informal sector

JEL: O17

The report shows that with the transition to market economic relations, the need rises for calculation of new indicators according to international standards and methodology, previously not used in Mongolia, albeit with regard to specific features of Mongolia. In order to evaluate and calculate the employment level in the informal sector, and the contribution of women in family life and the economy, the NSO

conducted a pilot Survey on Time Use in April 2000. The results of the study provide a new source of valuable information for policy and decision makers, and it makes some policy recommendations on the basis of research conducted in the frame of official statistics. However, it is mentioned that the work shows a general profile of the labor force, its dynamic changes and movement, but it is not sufficient for policy development. Factual information of the Time Use Survey will become basic material for development of policy and programs in MLSW. The study results are especially important for understanding and determining time distribution in paid and unpaid labor, participation of women in labor, policy issues related to employment.

The work is important as it creates a new source of information by using research methodology on time use exercised in international practice, and is suitable for use in Mongolian conditions.

097

National Statistical Office (2002.01). Poverty Statistics in Mongolia.

http://www.unescap.org/stat/cos13/cos13_8e.pdf

Paper, 11 pages, English

Key words: poverty, poverty line

JEL: I30, 32

The paper not only contains qualitative data on Mongolia's society and economy, especially poverty, but also makes an analysis of their changes and trends. Qualitative data are based on results of a 1998 Living Standards Measurement Sample Survey.

The paper contains valuable information that can be used by researchers and students in their studies on issues related to poverty.

098

National Statistical Office & World Bank (2001). Mongolia Participatory Living Standards Assessment 2000. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar : Admon Press.

Study report, 45 pages, Mongolian, English

Key words: poverty, living standards, vulnerability

JEL: I30, I32

This study is the first study conducted in Mongolia with the use of the participatory method and provides an opportunity to reflect opinions and the voice of the poor in developing poverty reduction policies and strategies. The study examines poverty and living standards in Mongolia in the wide frame of wealth, well-being, location, sex and age indicators and makes detailed analyses. The participants themselves determine how they understand the difference between a good life and poor life, analyze changes in the quality of life, and study sources and methods of livelihood. A conclusion is made that in developing future poverty reduction policies and strategies different and complicated situations of poverty should be taken into account.

The report has great importance in understanding and defining poverty in Mongolia as it examines in detail the poverty profile from many aspects. It gives a detailed picture of poverty in Mongolia to students and researchers interested in poverty-related issues.

099

National Statistical Office & UNDP (1999). Living Standard Measurement Survey 1998. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar: Admon Press.

Study report, 104 and 106 pages, Mongolian, English

Key words: living standards, poverty

JEL: I30, I31

This is a report of a sample survey conducted in 1998 to evaluate changes and progress in living standards of population and poverty situation in the 1995-1998 interval. A survey was conducted in 3 stages using a multistage proportional correlation random sampling method. The study determines the poverty line on the basis of household income and expenditure study, and the household living standards on the basis of the household expenditure. The report consists of 6 chapters: introduction, research methodology, poverty measurement, poverty situation in Mongolia, consumption and supply of the poor and summary. The survey evaluates that despite a 2.6% increase of the poor population in 1995-1998, the poverty level in Mongolia has changed only slightly, poverty concentrates in the cities, moving away from the countryside, and the deepening of poverty and unequal distribution of population income has increased. The survey considers, in particular, that a substantial part of poor households is made up of female-headed households and most households affected by poverty are large families.

The report consolidates qualitative data of the sample survey on living standard measurement and examines Mongolian poverty and its characteristics from many aspects. Results of the analysis, conclusions and recommendations emerge from qualitative data of the sample study. As it contains very detailed qualitative data on poverty in Mongolia, it can be used widely in future studies on poverty in Mongolia. Since most chapters of the study report are written in a simple, understandable form, not only researchers and experts, but also the general public can read and use it. However, in some chapters, for instance, in the chapter on poverty measurement, some professional terms are used in a complicated way, and terms not used in the rest of the report are included. It is unclear how the sample size is selected and what is its representation.

100

Finch, Ch. (2003). Assessment and profile of other donor activity in Mongolia. No.3.

<http://www1.oecd.org/dac/images/AidRecipient/mng.gif>

Article, 18 pages, English

Key words: donor activities

JEL: F35, F34

The article looks at present profile of other donor activities in Mongolia. The majority of the official

development assistance is distributed by the Government of Mongolia. If looked at in terms of amount per capita, Mongolia receives donor assistance that is considered quite high in the world. The article examines donor activities in such sectors as governance, law and legislation, economy, social sector, infrastructure, natural environment, agriculture, rural development and the private sector. Donor assistance has a great significance in resolving the priority development objectives of Mongolia. That is why in fact many programs and projects directed towards poverty reduction are implemented, as mentioned in this article.

For use by researchers and policymakers. It is of great importance as it looks at donor activity in each sector. There is an opportunity to compare sectors and make a comparative study.

101

Rural Poverty Reduction Program). Progress Report 2003.

<http://www.rprpmongolia.mn/eng/pdf/Progress%20report%202003%20Eng.Ver.pdf>

Report, 36 pages, English

Key words: poverty

JEL: I30

The aim of the report is to give an assessment of the Rural Poverty Reduction Program implemented in Arhangai, Bulgan, Huvsgul and Hentii aimags. A database of the main social and economic indicators of some soums in these aimags covered by the program in 2003 is established, especially data on poor households. The soums covered by the study were selected with regard to such indicators as ecology and weather factors, infrastructure development, poverty level, and governance management.

The report introduces work on implementation of the Rural Poverty Reduction Program implemented in Arhangai, Bulgan, Huvsgul, Hentii aimags and summarizes its results. The study results are important as they create a new source of valuable information for policy and decision makers.

102

Micheal Heyn (2001). Final Evaluation Report: Micro Start Mongolia. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

http://www.un-mongolia.mn/reports/files/microstart_evaluation.pdf

Report 65 pages, English

Key words: poverty, micro financing

JEL: I38, G29

The Micro Start Mongolia pilot project was approved in 1997 and implemented from mid-1998 to mid-2000. It was financed by UNDP and other international financing agencies and aimed to provide loans to the poor, to people with a lack of financial opportunities, for small and medium business activities; to develop the micro-financing system, and to successfully establish non-banking financial institutions as one form of financing. The main objective of the Evaluation Report is to evaluate the impact of the project on the development situation in Mongolia; the role of clients and participants in the

society; the situation of micro-financing environment and achievements of other financial institutions and external clients; household livelihood security. The Evaluation Report makes conclusions and develops recommendations important for future activities. As the project was more focused on development issues, in particular on poor households, the poor and poverty, its results are closely related to structure, management, methods and mechanism of implementation of the micro-financing system, which is effective for poverty reduction and elimination.

The report looks at the impact made by the project from different aspects based on objective facts and qualitative data, and contains many important results and recommendations - especially by analyzing mistakes and shortcomings - and makes valuable suggestions and presents experience that can be used in implementation of a micro-financing project in order to reduce poverty. It expresses the interdependence of poverty reduction and the development of financial sector.

103

Tsevelmaa, H. (2003). Study of impact of housing privatization on poverty and inequality. Economics: Theory and Practice, volume 214 (10), p.98-108.

Article, 11 pages, Mongolian

Key words: poverty, inequality

JEL: I30, O15

The main objective of the study is to examine the impact of the housing privatization process on poverty and inequality since the 1990's. The author studies secondary information sources such as research materials, conclusions of international and national advisors, researchers and experts, statistical data, experience and lessons of housing privatization; scrutinizes interdependence of privatization, poverty and inequality. The author explains the methodology of the sample study, which determines impact of housing privatization on poverty and inequality and presents some results of the sample study.

For use by researchers and policymakers. In the frame of the study, issues of housing privatization and distribution of wealth are analyzed, the impact of housing privatization on income distribution, employment, poverty and inequality is examined, disparities in education level and sex of the heads of households and other issues related to housing privatization are looked at.

104

Tsevelmaa, H. (2002). Food safety. Economic security of Mongolia, its criteria: collection of papers (p.61-74). Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Article, 14 pages, Mongolian

Key words: food security, poverty, poverty line, living standards

JEL: I30, H55, I32, I31

The study aims to examine the food security situation in a small country with an open economy in a global economy from the aspect of the qualitative analysis of development policy and select the policy option. International standards of food security and food supply and its security in Mongolia are defined.

In the frame of food security, the choice is inevitably connected with famine and poverty. At the end of the study recommendations for development of food security policy and conclusions are made.

The collection of papers is for official use. Difficulties in provision of food security in Mongolia are determined, and it is mentioned that dependence between food production and income is important for poverty reduction policy. Directions for further research in this field are determined.

105

Tsedendamba, L., & Renchinbazar, R.A. Need of Efficient Reflection of Issues on Rural Poverty in the Strategy of Poverty Reduction, and Some Methodologies.

http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/attackingpoverty/events/Asia_1002/mongolia_regional_tsedendamba_eng.pdf

Article, 10 pages, English

Key words: poverty, regions

JEL: I30, R00

In this article poverty is examined by economic regions. A comparative study of regions by income per capita, poverty, employment level, GDP per capita and accessibility of some services is conducted. The author recommends to link poverty reduction strategies with regional development strategies.

The study is interesting as it makes a comparative analysis of indicators by economic regions. However, some terms are not very understandable in some aspects.

106

Tserempil, D. (1999). Present condition of Mongolian economy and society, urgent issues. NUM, Academic Papers Volume 5 (149), p.1-17. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Article, 17 pages, Mongolian

Key words: transition process, poverty

JEL: P20, I30

The article determines the present condition of Mongolia's economy and society, urgent issues and makes suggestions of measures that are necessary to resolve them. The author makes a conclusion that in the last years livelihood of population has declined and poverty has increased. The author mentions that poverty expresses itself not only by decline of income, but also by decreasing health care and education level, moral degeneration. Although the number of livestock in herder households increases, there is a trend that a gap between the rich and the poor is widening, which is shown by qualitative data.

The article analyzes trends of disparities in poverty and income, determines factors affecting them. Interesting data on the number of livestock in a herder household, poverty level, poor population are used in the study.

107

Chimid, U. (2000). Economic growth, poverty and income distribution. Dorj, T. (Ed.) Development Economics, p.74-109. Ulaanbaatar.

Book chapter, 36 pages, Mongolian

Key words: poverty, income distribution, inequality

JEL: I32, D31

The aim of this book chapter is to introduce theoretical concepts of poverty and income distribution in development economics and to examine their correlation with economic growth. The work looks at correlation between economic growth, income distribution and poverty and gives theoretical explanation. Such theoretical questions as level of relative inequality in developing countries, who should be covered by the term of 'poor', how to determine economic situation of this population strata, what defines characteristics of economic growth, who gains from it, are rapid growth and more equal income distribution linked or conflict, which policy should be followed in order to reduce extreme poverty are inspected in detail.

This chapter of the textbook is for use by students and researchers.

108

Schelzig, K. (2000). The Pitfalls of poverty measurements in Mongolia. Development Alternatives, Quarterly Journal, p.5-6.

http://www.dai.com/pdfs/Developments_Spring_2000.pdf

Publication, 2 pages, English

Key words: poverty, poverty measurement

JEL: I30, I32

The publication aims to show by means of Mongolia as an example that poverty measurement cannot maintain its sustainability in time aspect. Although a method of measuring poverty by headcount is not the best, it is widely used. In Mongolia living standards measurement surveys were conducted twice in 1995 and 1998. The results of the studies show that poverty did not decline substantially (36.3% in 1995, 35.6% in 1998). It can be a hasty conclusion. Despite a lack of changes in poverty levels, statistical data show that in people's lives their well-being has increased. Average real income has increased, life expectancy has grown, the volume of real estate and durable assets of herder households have grown, food consumption per capita has increased. Several changes occurred in methodology of these two studies. The frame of studies expanded (two very poor aimags were additionally added to the sample), two necessary items were added to the food consumer basket, the volume of food in total poverty line has changed, the calories ratio composed of different food groups has been renewed, the coefficient transferred into adults standard has changed. That is why it is impossible to compare results of the two above-mentioned studies. On the other hand, if the basic issues calculated in poverty line are the same, it is possible to compare the two studies. The EPSP study evaluates that the poverty line is slightly higher. It is mentioned that more research is needed in this field.

For use by researchers and policymakers. It puts forward interesting suggestions and indicates a need for further studies.

109

Schelzig, K. (2000). Poverty in Mongolia: Comparing the 1995 and 1998 LSMS Headcounts. USAID.

http://www.opensocietyforum.mn/res_mat/Poverty%20in%20Mongolia_04_2000.pdf

Article, 14 pages, English

Key words: poverty, migration

JEL: I30, O15

The aim of the article is to study the results of Living Standards Measurement Surveys conducted by the NSO with support of the World Bank in 1995 and 1998 and especially the number of the poor covered by these two studies and a possibility to compare them. As the article shows, it is necessary to be very careful in comparing results of the two sample studies, to check if poverty definitions and survey methodologies used in these studies are the same as it is necessary for correct view of poverty trends. If this suggestion is taken into account while comparing results of LSMS in 1995 and 1998, in Ulaanbaatar alone the number of poor decreased by over 10,000 people in 1998.

The article gives detailed information about methodology and poverty line used in sample studies of 1995 and 1998. The author not only gives information, but examines it and analyzes how it can impact final results of the study. It is valuable work suitable for use by researchers and students studying poverty.

110

Enkh-Ariun, I. Linking Policy with Monitoring.

http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/attackingpoverty/eap/hanoi_cennk-ariunaa.pdf

Paper, 3 pages, English

Key words: poverty, poverty reduction policy

JEL: I38, I32

The author looks at the mechanism for evaluation and monitoring of Mongolia's National Poverty Alleviation Program goals and implementation, and underlines a need for determining monitoring criteria.

For use by researchers and policymakers. It is valuable work as it shows the existence of an urgent issue, namely the definition of evaluation and monitoring indicators of Poverty Alleviation Program implementation.

111

Enkhtaivan, L. (2003). Current situation of Mongolian economic development and mid-term strategy, Factors of economic cooperation in the North-East Asia (p.98-100). Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Study report, 3 pages, English

Key words: unemployment, poverty

JEL: E24, I30

The aim of the study is to introduce the present situation of economic development in Mongolia and to exchange opinions on the medium-term social and economic development strategy of the Government. The medium-term development strategy is directed towards poverty reduction and support of economic growth. The author concludes that the Government of Mongolia implemented its objective of providing macro economic stabilization by 2002 and regards that medium-term objectives on poverty reduction and support of economic growth will be successfully realized.

The report defines the present situation of Mongolia's economy by basic indicators and gives brief information on the medium-term development strategy. The authors' conclusion that the medium-term development strategy can be implemented on the basis of the 2002 policy implementation is not well-founded. For use by researchers and students.

112

Enkhsetseg, B. (1998). Profile of poverty in Mongolia, its expanding frame. Mongolian Demographic Journal, volume 1, p.49-58. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Article, 10 pages, Mongolian

Key words: poverty, income distribution

JEL: I32, O15

The main goal of this article is to find comprehensive information on the age specifics, social, economic, political, health, livelihood conditions of the poor citizen in aimags and districts where the UN Volunteers National Program is being implemented. That will become a basis for poverty reduction in the given location. The article gives evaluation of research data on poverty in Mongolia organized by volunteers from the National Poverty Alleviation Program Office. Poor households were studied by their heads of households, family size, age and sex structure, marital status, education, school drop-out rate. While the major part of the poor households' income is constituted by salaries, the largest part of expenditure is made up by expenditure on food stuffs.

For use by researchers and policymakers. Information on the size of research sample and on places covered by the study is insufficient. However, quite detailed information is given on poor households.

113

Enkhsetseg, B. (1997). Economic development of Mongolia and poverty. Mongolian Demographic Journal, volume 3,1, p.50-59.

Article, 10 pages, Mongolian

Key words: poverty, poverty level

JEL: I30, I31

The article shows that highly productive microeconomics, responsible macro-policy and sustainable economic growth based on them are necessary to achieve sustainable poverty reduction, and successful resolution of other social issues. Poverty is not only expressed by a decline of real income of the population and a fall in their living standards, but also has such negative consequences as health decline due to a lack of nutritional value of food, decline of educational and cultural activities, intellectual impoverishment, school drop-out, street children, moral decline of society, increasing divorce rate, orphans, and a growing crime rate. Increasing unemployment and part-time unemployment leads to loss of opportunity to fully use labor resources and to operate production and services. If the present poverty level remains the same or increases, then the process of transition to market economic relations will slow down and might make a serious negative impact on the wide frame of reform policies and activities. The author notices that there is an urgent need to eliminate grounds for emergence of poverty, to develop and implement an optimal policy on poverty reduction and elimination.

For use by researchers and policymakers. The author considers the decline of living standards of population and increasing poverty that are negative consequences of transition since 1990, in relation to the present condition of Mongolia's economy. The researcher concludes that as poverty in Mongolia is so widespread, only provision of economic growth can create opportunities for poverty reduction.

114

Enkhsetseg, B. (1996). Poverty and livelihood profile of Mongolian population. Mongolian Demographic Journal, volume 1, p.135-141.

Article, 7 pages, Mongolian

Key words: living standards, the poor individual and household, transition economy, income

JEL: I30, I31, D10, D31, P20

Such terms as 'low income' and 'income shortage' are widely used in describing social issues such as poverty, but these concepts are based on wealthy lives of highly industrialized western countries. In Mongolia, where nomadic civilization dominates, population density is low, market capacity is small and the level of development is low, it is necessary to examine the way to define minimum living standards in theoretical and practical aspects. The article consists of 5 parts: 'Introduction', 'Causes of Poverty in Mongolia', 'Poverty Measurement', 'The Present Profile of Poverty', 'Population Livelihood Situation'. The author determines the causes of poverty in Mongolia, and ways to reduce and eliminate poverty. The author introduces the results of the 1995 Household Budget Study and analyses them by using statistic analysis and comparison methods.

The work is suitable for use by students, researchers, policy and decision makers and the general public, it includes statistical analysis and comparative study. The work gives general information on the results of the 1995 Household Budget Study, distinctive features of this sample study, its calculation, and indicators. Although the author did not put forward an aim to define an optimal method to determine minimum living standards suitable to Mongolia, the author examines poverty reduction methods from different aspects. The author makes suggestions and expresses the authors own opinions on the direction of poverty research in the future.

115

Enkhtsetseg, B. (1997). Rural poverty in Mongolia. Mongolian Demographic Journal, volume 2, issue 1, p.44-49.

Article, 6 pages, Mongolian

Key words: poor household, rural poverty, living standards

JEL: I30, I39, I31

The aim of the article is to identify and determine the nature of rural poverty: its profile, its causes, social, economic and demographic factors affecting it, and describe methods for its elimination. The work consists of 4 main parts: 'Contents', 'Causes of Rural Poverty', 'Rural Poverty Measurement', and 'Rural Poverty Profile'. The author defines poverty in brief as "low income and limited consumption", and by comparing statistical data on the 'poverty line' which defines poverty in Mongolia and the results of the Living Standard Measurement Study, the author identifies the main causes of rural poverty, and puts forward several important suggestions and methods for resolving the problem of rural poverty.

The work is suitable for use by students, researchers, policy and decision makers and the general public, and has the characteristics of a demographic and statistical comparative study. According to official statistics, only in Mongolia is urban poverty greater than rural one in comparison to other countries with transition economy. In this situation, examining rural poverty as a separate issue, explaining accounting and measurement methods used in providing statistical qualitative data of that time makes this work significant for future research. The causes of poverty, its profile, poverty reduction methods and policies mentioned in this work can be studied further in detail and separately.

116

National Poverty Alleviation Program. (2000). Implementation of the National Poverty Alleviation Program in 1994-2000. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar: Bit Service Ltd. Printing House.

Brochure, 50 pages, Mongolian

Key words: National Poverty Alleviation Program, poverty

JEL: I38, I30

The brochure aims to introduce and promote implementation of the National Poverty Alleviation Program to the general public. The program goals, NPAP management, organizational structure, measures taken to reduce poverty are summarized and shown in the period from the project beginning.

Interviews with 12 individuals and their families covered by the project, their opinions are included in the boxes to this brochure on implementation of the National Poverty Alleviation Program. Finally, poverty reduction methods are included in the form of individual opinions and impressions. A resolution on approval of the National Program on Support of Household Livelihood Capacity, which is the next stage of the NPAP along with its explanation are enclosed.

The brochure is for use by anyone who is interested in getting brief information on the National Poverty Alleviation Program (NPAP). Results of implementation of the Program expressed by sincere words of Program beneficiaries became its unique proof. However, shortcomings of the Program and lessons learned from its implementation are not included. It is unclear how many of projects implemented in the frame of the Program were successful and what were their outcomes.

117

JBIC (2001). Poverty profile executive summary Mongolia.

http://www.jbic.go.jp/english/oec/environ/poverty/pdf/mongolia_e.pdf

Study report, 10 pages, English

Key words: poverty, urban and rural poverty, poverty level

JEL: I30, I32

In this work poverty and poverty line in Mongolia, poverty and inequality trends, poverty in regions, deepening of poverty and its frame are examined. Poverty reduction policies, development plans and programs are looked at in the part on Government policies and activities on poverty reduction. Support of economic growth, poverty reduction by increasing employment, improvement of education and health care services, social safety net, reduction of female and rural poverty, cooperation in poverty reduction and donors' assistance are studied.

It is a brief, but comprehensive work, which looks on poverty in Mongolia. Theoretical concepts on poverty and poverty issues in Mongolia are explained on the basis of statistical data. Government policy and activities on poverty reduction are inspected chronologically from 1994 to 2000 (NPAP), and since 2001 to present (HLCSP). Finally, the importance of international assistance and cooperation in implementation of these poverty reduction programs is emphasized. It is suitable for use by all interested in poverty issues in Mongolia.

118

East Asia: Mongolia in transition. Chapter 1, p.60-64.

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/publication/annual/2001/pdf/059_064.pdf

Book chapter, 5 pages, English

Key words: poverty, transition economy

JEL: I30, P20

This work aims to give information about the situation in Mongolia during transition and activities conducted by JICA. From ancient times Mongolians led a nomadic lifestyle in order to adapt to their

natural environment. As a member of CMEA, Mongolia started supplying raw materials, mining and livestock breeding products. Thanks to economic assistance of the Soviet Union the basic living conditions in Mongolia (for instance, health care and education) improved and were better than in other countries. During transition in Mongolia there were difficulties related to shortage of finances and capital. Along with this, the gap between the wealthy and the poor has widened, the education level and health status of rural population has declined, which are current problems. Activities conducted by JICA are mentioned further in the chapter and it is mentioned that such issues as repair of health clinics and schools, improvement of living conditions in rural areas, opportunities for effective use of land are studied.

This is a valuable work as it gives brief concise information on the social and economic condition of Mongolia in transition, problems faced and JICA activities. It is suitable for use by all those interested in JICA activities in Mongolia.

119

Participation and role of enterprises in poverty reduction. (1999.11.24). Unuudur newspaper, issue 274 (824).

Publication, Mongolian

Key words: poverty

JEL: I30

The publication is directed towards introducing results of a study conducted by the UNDP Permanent Representative Office and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare with the aim to “define the role and participation of non-government organizations, enterprises, individuals and charity organizations in poverty reduction and prevention of new poverty”. The publication determines directions of increasing the role and participation of State and private enterprises in poverty reduction in 7 basic areas.

An attitude of viewing poverty reduction as the responsibility of the State and Government is widespread. This article differs from others as it defines the role of enterprises in poverty reduction and makes recommendations to them. It is for use by the management of State and private enterprises and by researchers.

2

SOCIETY

120

Aassve, A., & Altanhuyag, G. (2001). Changing pattern of fertility behavior in a time of social and economic change: Evidence from Mongolia. Working Paper, 2001-023. MPIDR.
<http://www.demogr.mpg.de/Papers/Working/wp-2001-023.pdf>

Article, 25 pages, English

Key words: fertility, social and economic change

JEL: J12, I00, P20

The work studies impact of social and economic changes in Mongolia on fertility trends with the use of econometric assessment methods. The study uses qualitative data of the 1998 Sample Study on Reproductive Health. A conclusion is made that economic activities make more impact on young people than on all other generations.

The study examines the impact of social and economic changes in Mongolia on fertility in the last decade using econometric assessment methods and makes an interesting conclusion. Some researchers view that one of the responses of the population during economic crisis is a decline in the fertility rate. This work proves this idea in some aspects by empiric studies.

121

Save The Children UK (2000). Country Strategic Plan: Mongolia 2000-2004.
http://www.opensocietyforum.mn/res_mat/Country%20Strategic%20Plan.pdf

Document, 15 pages, English

Key words: children, poverty

JEL: I30

The document identifies difficulties faced by Mongolian children and defines directions of activities to be implemented in Mongolia in 2000-2004. Numerous factors such as poverty, education, health, crime, conflicts and natural disasters make an impact on children.

The document gives valuable information on activities implemented in the field of poverty reduction by an international donor organization, in particular on activities planned for implementation by the Save The Children UK.

122

Arbarquez, I. Au, M. & Nichols, D. (2000). Mongolia: The Hidden emergency.
<http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/oxfamrep.pdf>

Study report, 50 pages, English

Key words: poverty, very poor, chronic poverty, sustainable livelihood, vulnerability to poverty

JEL: I30, I32

The aim of this study is to identify hidden emergencies in the society and economy of Mongolia and to make suggestions and give policy recommendations on their resolution. The study defines the

economic situation of Mongolia during transition and makes a conclusion that social and economic problems affect the deepening of poverty. The report mentions that natural disasters, school drop-out, decline of provision of basic social services by the State influences poor herder households' vulnerability to disasters. Assistance of such organizations as Oxfam Australia, Oxfam Hong Kong, Oxfam Great Britain, in aid against disasters is evaluated and recommendations are made on future assistance and services.

The study identifies factors affecting the poor herder households' vulnerability to natural disasters and includes important recommendations on issues to address in implementing poverty reduction policy.

123

World Health Organization. WHO country co-operation strategy: Mongolia.

http://www.who.int/country/en/cooperation_strategy_mng_en.pdf

Article, 34 pages, English

Key words: poverty, government expenditure, health care

JEL: I30, H51

The article aims to show the contribution and role of aid and loans in the health care situation of Mongolia and in the health care sector, main activities implemented by WHO in Mongolia, their assessment, and WHO policy to be implemented in the next five years. In the chapter on health care and development are mentioned Mongolia's economy, population, Government activities, health status, development of health care sector during transition and conditions when emergency assistance can be required. The next part studies assistance from international organizations to the health care sector of Mongolia. In the fourth part are shown the main directions of special interest to WHO and the financial expenditure by each item, and also presented are the human resources problem and its assessment. In the fifth part is described in detail WHO policy implemented at global and regional level. In the sixth part are presented the strategic goals and activities to be implemented in Mongolia in the next 5 years. It is mentioned that poverty is one of the important factors in determining the status of health.

Activities implemented by the WHO as well as international donor organizations' assistance to the health sector in Mongolia and health issues are looked at in detail. In this one source the reader has an opportunity to find information about activities implemented in health care sector.

124

Janes, C.R. (2003). Contextualizing equity in global health reform: The case of post-socialist Mongolia.

<http://carbon.cudenver.edu/~cjanes/AAA%2003%20paper%2011-9-03.pdf>

Study report, 15 pages, English

Key words: poverty, social provision, unequal access, vulnerability

JEL: I30, H55

The aim of the study is to examine the implementation of healthcare reforms, equity and economic effectiveness in post-socialist Mongolia at local level. Reforms in the healthcare sector are inevitable, and inequalities that emerged in access to health care services are studied. Due to coverage by medical insurance, and insufficient expenditure on insurance compensation, poor households face unequal access and this raises issues of unequal health status.

More suitable for use by policymakers and implementers. Impact of reforms in health care sector and its privatization on different social groups is studied with use of participatory methods. The work is valuable as it studies emergence of unequal health status and access to healthcare and its effect on poverty.

125

Kratli, S. (2000). Education provision to nomadic pastoralists-a literature review.

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/env/PDFs/NomEdu.pdf>

Study report, 75 pages, English

Key words: herders, nomads, education, poverty

JEL: I30, I20

The study examines the education of herders engaged in nomadic livestock breeding, its distinctive features and its unique problems from theoretical and practical aspects. It is a comprehensive, wide-scoping work. The report consists of two parts. In the first part, the author notices that nomadic herders make up a large part of the population in Asian and African countries and mentions common issues and difficulties faced in education provision to them. Although education has an increasing importance in developing nomads and reducing their poverty, there are several unique factors faced in the process of developing an education system in regions where pastoral livestock breeding dominates. In regions with pastoral livestock breeding population density is generally low, they are far from developed centers and infrastructure is underdeveloped, which causes difficulties in development of the education system. Researchers conclude that in Mongolia in the period from 1960-1990 education was successfully developed in regions with pastoral/nomadic livestock breeding and in the second part of the study they analyze in-depth the education system created for herders in Mongolia in a separate case study. Although in some countries livestock breeding is viewed as an outdated economic method without a future, in Mongolia links between nomadic livestock breeding and education system were well-developed. The study also examines an education system established for herders' children during the socialist

era in Mongolia, and looks at school drop-out among herders' children observed during certain period in rural areas since 1990.

The report addresses many issues which have not been previously studied carefully, such as the impact of education on herders' livelihood, poverty, social and cultural development, and different methods of disseminating education in remote regions. It makes a comparative study of systems to provide education to herders' children. The report is of a high theoretical and practical significance as it introduces in detail results of the study conducted in Mongolia in 2000 and is for use by academics and researchers interested in social and economic development of herders.

126

Government of Mongolia (1994). Report on Mongolia's poverty alleviation meeting and NGO Symposium. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Report, 85 pages, English

Key words: poverty, poverty reduction program

JEL: I30, I38

In 1994 in Ulaanbaatar the National Poverty Alleviation Program developed by the Government of Mongolia jointly with UNDP was introduced to representatives of 17 countries and 22 international organizations. In order to support non-government organizations in Mongolia and promote their activities, an NGO Symposium was organized, where reports on NGO and civil society, NGO in Mongolia, legal environment for NGO and their financing were discussed and an NGO Action Program presented. The report makes a compilation of papers presented at Mongolia's Poverty Alleviation Meeting and NGO Symposium. During the Poverty Alleviation Meeting were discussed the poverty situation in Mongolia, goals of the National Poverty Alleviation Program, its significance and implementation.

This is an informative report containing figures and facts on the situation in Mongolia in the beginning of the 1990's, which can be used by researchers interested in the origins and development of the National Poverty Alleviation Program, and the social and economic situation during transition.

127

Government of Mongolia and United Nations System (1998). Memorandum of Understanding between The Government of Mongolia and the United Nations System on Youth Issues, May 1998-May 2001. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

http://www.un-mongolia.mn/reports/files/mou_youth.pdf

Document, 36 pages, English

Key words: poverty, youth issues, sustainable development

JEL: J13, I30

This document is a result of a joint effort by the Government of Mongolia and the United Nations system agencies. The document concerns 'Youth' as defined by the Government or residents of Mongolia aged 16-32, in other words, one third of the total population and determines priority work,

research, programs and projects directed towards the resolution of difficult problems faced by the young such as unemployment, education, healthy lifestyle and natural environment. This memorandum contains 5 strategic objectives concerning priority interests of youth, which will be solved jointly. These objectives are related to social and economic issues, ecology and natural environment, and to sustainable development. As these are basic development issues, they are interlinked and affect each other, and are interdependent. In the concept of sustainable development of Mongolia's aimags, it is stated that the youth unemployment and poverty will be fought against by financial actions, training and other methods. The document contains detailed definition of activities for implementation of these objectives.

The document provides detailed information on the above-mentioned Memorandum of Understanding and joint activities. The reader can also find out about the situation regarding poverty and unemployment at that time, the reasons for conducting these activities, and how other development documents are linked with youth issues. Enclosed are the general contents of the Global Program of Activities for Youth and a list of State and non- government organizations, UN agencies and other international relief agencies along with addresses of contact people. This work is valuable as it examines difficulties faced by young people, especially regarding unemployment and poverty.

128

Government of Mongolia, UNDP, SIDA, Ochirbat Foundation (2000). Human Security in Globalization. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

Collection, 295 pages, Mongolian, English

Key words: globalization, human security

JEL: H59

The collection contains papers delivered at an international conference on 'Human Security in the Era of Globalization' held in May 2000. Papers examine Human Security in the Era of Globalization, determine internal and external factors affecting it and look at provision for human security. Economic, social, ecological and information issues of human security are discussed. The dependence between individual and national security is examined. It is noticed that employment, unemployment and income level are related to poverty and all are vital issues in human security.

Many interesting papers by foreign and national researchers and politicians on globalization and human security are included in this collection. It is not only a manual for researchers and students, but also gives to general public an understanding about globalization and human security.

129

Government of Mongolia, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (2003). Social Welfare Sector Strategy Paper. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Document, 87 pages, Mongolian

Key words: poverty, social welfare, social insurance

JEL: I30, I38

The Social Welfare Sector Strategy Paper defines long-term (ten years) general development directions, current urgent issues in social welfare, social insurance, employment service sub-sector, activities to be implemented in the short and medium-term, ways to resolve them, impact on budget and financing, and possible risks. This document, developed with regard to the development concept of Mongolia, economic growth facilitation and poverty reduction strategy will have a great significance in defining basic directions of reform in this sector and developing social welfare services provided to population of Mongolia at a new quality level.

This strategy document is useful to researchers and students interested in issues of the social welfare sector, policymakers and implementers and the general public. It provides information on the sector strategy, current urgent issues, ways to resolve them and possible difficulties.

130

Government of Mongolia (2002). National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children 2002-2010. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar

<http://www.un-mongolia.mn/publication/files/UNICEFNPAEng.pdf>

Document, 48 pages, English, Mongolian

Key words: social issues of children

JEL: J13

In 1989 the UN ratified the Child Rights Convention and in 1994 was held a Global Summit on Child Issues. The assembly discussed Child issues and approved the Global Declaration on Development and Protection of Children. Mongolia was one of the first countries to ratify this Declaration. Since 1990 the Government of Mongolia has approved the National Program of Action for the Development and Protection of Children and in the frame of the program with support of the UN and other donors pays attention to resolving problems faced by children and adolescents. Poverty issues which are of prime significance to children and adolescents are addressed in basic principles, objectives and activities described in the paper. Through basic objectives, projects to be implemented and expected outcomes, poverty issues are assessed and defined.

The document provides general information on actions planned by the Government on child issues, their goals and objectives, general principles of programs and activities, and social problems of children and adolescents.

131

Government of Mongolia & UNDP (2004). Mongolia Human Development Report 2003.**Ulaanbaatar: Munhiin Useg Co Ltd.***Report, 85 pages, Mongolian, English***Key words:** development, governance**JEL:** O10, H00

The Human Development Report 2003 looks at urban-rural disparities. It consists of 4 chapters. In the first chapter, historic trends of human development in Mongolia and human development measurements are examined. In the second chapter, spatial inequality emerging in Mongolia is studied in the frame of urban and rural areas. In the third chapter, individual and Government policy responses to social and economic changes are examined. In the fourth chapter priority directions of eliminating urban-rural disparities are defined. In the report a conclusion is made that in recent years no substantial progress has been observed in reducing income poverty, income distribution has become even more unequal, poverty is spreading and its deepening has not declined. The quality of life in urban and rural areas is very different. The Human Development Index in urban areas (0.703) is higher than that of rural areas (0.36) by 14%. The main indicators of urban-rural human development disparities are education and GDP per capita. Compared with the urban population, the rural population lacks such human development opportunities as education, health care, information, and availability of work places. Capital investment in rural areas has also decreased. In reducing increasing inequality four basic directions need to be addressed, namely: support of growth directed towards poverty reduction, provision of balanced development, strengthening of decentralization, and financing of development.

The Human Development Report 2003 addresses urban rural disparities for the first time and puts forward problems that need solution. Classification of urban and rural is different than that in other research work. A wide range of qualitative data related to poverty, income distribution, household livelihood is of assistance to researchers and students for use in the future research. As the report mentions, urban rural disparities are directly linked to poverty and income disparities. Qualitative data on poverty used in research is limited by 1998 data and is quite outdated in comparison to 2003 data. On the other hand, drought and dzud which occurred in 1999-2002 negatively affected rural, herder household livelihood and researchers note that poverty distribution may have changed substantially since 1998. It may be possible that conclusions on a low level of poverty in rural areas conflicts with the real situation.

132

Open Society Institute (2003). Mongolia country gender assessment.

[http://www.opensocietyforum.mn/res_mat/](http://www.opensocietyforum.mn/res_mat/mongolia%20Country%20Gender%20Assessment%20May%20%20Emma%20Hooper%20WB1.pdf)

[mongolia%20Country%20Gender%20Assessment%20May%20%20Emma%20Hooper%20WB1.pdf](http://www.opensocietyforum.mn/res_mat/mongolia%20Country%20Gender%20Assessment%20May%20%20Emma%20Hooper%20WB1.pdf)

Report, 23 pages, English

Key words: gender

JEL: J16

The report looks at the general gender situation in Mongolia. In Mongolia the gender situation is relatively equal, opportunities for access to social services are the same for men and women. In terms of the Gender Development Index, Mongolia is in 95th place which puts it in the group of countries whose human development gender inequality indicator is below average. One third of Mongolia's total population is poor, but women compared to men are more vulnerable and poorer. The results of the Population and Housing Census 2000 show that 47.1% of female-headed households in urban areas and 36.1% of those in rural areas are poor.

The report is based on statistical data and makes a comparative study. It looks at gender issues in Mongolia systematically and from many aspects. It contains a wide range of statistical data and is suitable for use by anyone interested in gender issues.

133

NUM, Population Teaching and Research Center (2001). A Micro Study of Internal Migration in Mongolia. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Study report, pages 117 and 119, Mongolian, English

Key words: migration, population

JEL: O15, J10

This is a report of a sample study conducted in 2000 with the aim to examine social, economic and demographic factors affecting population location and migration in Mongolia; to develop appropriate structure of population residents with regard to demographic load, reproductive resources and needs of residents; and to collect basic research data for development of economic, social and legal grounds for State coordination of migration. The study was conducted with use of the multi-stage random sampling method. The report consists of 7 chapters: 'Introduction', 'Research organization', 'General profile of migrants', 'Factors attracting and repelling migration', 'Migration of native population', 'Consequences of migration in areas of resettlement', 'Coordination', and 'Recommendations'. According to the study, the majority of migrants are young people and individuals of low education level. In comparison to the population not participating in migration, the living conditions of migrants are poor, and reasons for migration are to find employment, get nearer to the market, improve living conditions, thinking about the children's future, getting closer to relatives, and to study. The conclusion is made that coverage by health care services of migrants is low.

The report summarizes data collected during the sample study and examines internal migration in Mongolia, factors affecting it and difficulties faced from many aspects. The study and the study report contain very detailed qualitative data on internal migration in Mongolia, information on changes in households' livelihood and factors affecting migration, which can be used in further studies on poverty. The report analyzes collected qualitative data and on this basis makes conclusions. Information on sample representation is not given.

134

Namjim, T., & Itgel, N. (2003). Social development issues. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Book chapter, 11 pages, Mongolian

Key words: living standards, unemployment, poverty, cash income

JEL: I30, I30, E24, D31

The aim of this study is to provide an understanding of living standards of the population and information on living standards of Mongolia's population and ways to improve them. In order to ensure the issue, statistical data were used and a present condition of living standards is shown. The methodology of measuring and expressing living standards by cash income is introduced. Social development is represented by human development.

The concept of living standards of population is explained in a simple way for the general public. It emphasizes the significance of improving the standard of living of the population by unemployment and poverty reduction.

135

UN Mongolia (1999). Overview of Relevant United Nations Agencies and Activities for Food Security and Nutrition 1998-1999. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

http://www.un-mongolia.mn/reports/files/mou_food_annex.pdf

Brochure, 21 pages, English

Key words: food security, poverty, poverty reduction strategy

JEL: I12, I30, I38

The aim of this brochure is to introduce relevant UN agencies operating in the field of improving food security and nutrition, and to introduce activities implemented in the 1998-1999 period, especially policies, methods for implementation, projects, programs to be implemented jointly or follow-up projects. Food supply and security is one of the urgent social development issues, is directly related to poverty, and is a difficult question that cannot be resolved. This interdependence is observed in Mongolia and links the food security policy with the poverty reduction policy. The brochure introduces international meetings and conferences organized by these agencies, national programs and projects related to food security policy, projects and other activities implemented by other international organizations in this field.

The brochure is of importance as it provides information on activities of different organizations in

the field of food security, on the ways of linking the policies on food security and poverty reduction, on programs and projects implemented in this field.

136

UNDP Mongolia (2000). Gender Briefing Kit Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

<http://www.un-mongolia.mn/publication/files/gbk.pdf>

Brochure, 43 pages, English

Key words: gender, gender dynamics, analysis, poverty

JEL: J16, I30

The aim of the brochure is to introduce the UNDP officials, consultants and other participants involved in the development of women's and gender issues in Mongolia. First, the main gender issues in Mongolia are determined by such topics as legal environment, the Government policy of support of women's development, transition and gender dynamics in the country. Second are given the names and addresses of contact persons working in Government, research and non-government organizations, staff of international organizations engaged in donor activities in directions of Gender and Development/ Women and Development. Finally, several methods and tools to support development of experts responsible for gender analysis are defined. In the fifth part of the work, named '*Gender dynamics in Mongolia*', are examined the economic situation of women, unemployment and poverty, and responses to them, the declining quality of life, the male and female profile, with conclusions made on each topic. Also indicated are persons to be contacted and supplementary materials to be used.

The brochure determines theoretically the concept of gender as one of social and economic development issues, its links with other problems and studies, its profile in the present conditions in Mongolia and its links with poverty issues. It summarizes activities and assistance provided by international donor organizations in this direction, and includes official qualitative data related to women and gender issues. Therefore, this introduction becomes a source of vast body of information to anyone interested in understanding gender analysis and dynamics.

137

UNDP Mongolia (2000). Survey Report on NGO Implemented Assistance in Social Sector of Mongolia, Conducted jointly by Consulting & Business Centre, Academy of Management; Gender Centre for Sustainable Development; Consulting Unit. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

http://www.un-mongolia.mn/reports/files/NGO_final_report_english.pdf

Report, 24 pages, English

Keywords: poverty alleviation

JEL: I38

Participants of the 7th Meeting of Donor Countries in Mongolia agreed it is necessary to increase participation of NGOs and the private sector in social sector development and to determine the level of such participation. This agreement was very important regarding possible assistance to the social sector.

The sample survey is directed towards analysis of results of projects implemented by two-party and multi-party cooperation and assessment of future demand for similar projects. The survey covered 10 NGOs selected by 4 specific criteria and representing 90 national NGOs, donor countries and international agencies. The survey concludes that projects implemented by NGOs on issues related to poverty were mostly directed towards resolution of social problems including such urgent social issues as assistance to vulnerable groups, poverty and unemployment reduction. In 1996-2000 a total of 170 projects were implemented financed by 8 donor organizations operating in Mongolia on a permanent basis, of which 14 were directed to poverty reduction, and 77 implemented in education and health care sectors.

The report provides information on NGO activities, their financing, income and expenditure, basis of assets as well as coordination of their activities with State policy and programs, and joint implementation. There is an opportunity to learn statistical data related to planning, implementation, outcomes of projects and programs implemented through NGOs in the 1996-2000 interval and suggestions and recommendations for future cooperation. The fact that NGOs work closely with the Government and international agencies on poverty reduction issue is clear from the survey results.

138

UN Resident Coordinator's Office, Mongolia (2000). 1999 Annual Report: UN System in Mongolia.

<http://www.un-mongolia.mn/reports/files/anrep99.pdf>

Report, 23 pages, English

Key words: poverty, civil society, private sector

JEL: I30

This is a report to the UN General Secretary on activities undertaken by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office during the year. The report was prepared on the results of the cooperation of UN specialized organizations working in Mongolia. The report reviews current and future cooperation of the UN with international economic and financial organizations, the civil society and private sector on issues of poverty alleviation within the framework of solving the national developmental goals and priorities.

This report is based on different socio-economic surveys. The report is targeted at the general public and is of use for all interested. It provides information about the UN system organizations' assistance regarding poverty issues, their policies and activities. In addition the report has a good structure and contents, and is well-founded and can be used as a model for a research paper by students and researchers.

139

UNDP and UNIFEM. Gender in the Mongolian countryside: Information and data to be reflected in the policy. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.*Research report, 158 pages, Mongolian***Key words:** gender**JEL:** J16

In the part on 'Rural poverty and gender specifics of inequality' in Chapter 6 is given the definition of poverty and its types. Then, with the aim of a comprehensive definition of poverty in Mongolia, the Chapter reviews in detail the issues to be paid attention to and focus when developing gender-sensitive policy. While most publications focus only on income poverty, this paper is interesting in also addressing the capacity poverty and social limitation poverty. The special feature of this paper is that it is one of the first works that aims at showing the impact of gender on poverty and inequality. This paper reviews the issues of the health and education sectors in connection with poverty and defines directions for reflecting the rural sector in a gender-sensitive policy.

Methods of solving the problems faced by rural men and women are shown by conducting gender-sensitive analysis. For example, the paper clarifies the services necessary to be implemented in the health and education sectors in order to alleviate poverty. The paper presents valuable information for managers of these sectors as well as policymakers.

140

International Federation of Red Cross, Red Crescent Society (2002). Mongolia.**<http://www.reliefweb.int/>***Report, 19 pages, English***Key words:** Poverty, agriculture**JEL:** Q10, I30

Mongolia's transition has increased unemployment and poverty and further deepened the gap between rich and poor. In addition to poverty, three consecutive years of natural disasters, including winter dzud and summer drought, have had a serious impact on people. As a result of the natural disasters many herders lost their livestock — the source of their income. The report covers humanitarian support provided by the Mongolian Red Cross Federation with the assistance of the International Federation to the households who lost the majority or all of their livestock.

The report provides information on Mongolia's economic and social situation. Also, its value is in introducing to the public the activities undertaken by the Mongolian Red Cross Federation during the last 2-3 years.

141

International Development Association, the World Bank (1996). Poverty Alleviation for Vulnerable Groups Project, IDA review mission.

Report, 8 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, Poverty alleviation program

JEL: I30, I38

The Poverty Alleviation Program has been implemented in Mongolia since 1990. The report covers the implementation status, methodology and activities of the first Poverty Alleviation Programs. This is a report of the research mission, who came to Mongolia in 1996 to undertake the review of the Poverty Alleviation for Vulnerable Groups Project implemented by the International Development Association and to participate in the National Conference on Poverty Alleviation. Within the framework of the Poverty Alleviation Program, assets worth MNT 1.3 million were distributed and activities of 12 educational, 18 health projects and 245 organizations for improving income generation of vulnerable groups were financed. The research mission analyzed the status, results and efficiency of the abovementioned activities.

The paper studies the activities of organizations engaged in improving income generation of vulnerable groups and provides recommendations on improving the activities of the Poverty Alleviation Program. This research paper contains statistics and other information on Mongolia's economic transition, and on the Poverty Alleviation Program. The paper is useful for researchers who study the Poverty Alleviation Program and its implementation, and for policymakers.

142

Robinson, B., & Solongo, A. (1999). Gender issues in the transition period. The Mongolian economy; A manual on transition economy. pages 326-361.

Book Chapter, chapter 12, 35 pages, Mongolian

Robinson, B. & Solongo, A. (2000). The Gender Dimension of Economic Transition in Mongolia. The Mongolian Economy: A Manual of Applied Economics for a Country in Transition. Edward Elgar publishing house, 2000, pages 231-255.

Book Chapter, Chapter 12, 26 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, gender equality

JEL: I30, J16

This report states that the conditions for inequality between men and women and differences between their income are formed due to the fact that men play the main role in the labor field and women play the main role in reproduction. Such labor allocation increases the burden on women. The position of Mongolia's women in the pre-transition period is reviewed by the status of their education, health, social activity, and employment. One third of SME-owners are women. The share of female owners in the small enterprises is increasing, but with the growth of company size this indicator decreases. There is substantial participation of women in the unofficial sector, but the information on this

sector is scarce. The women's issues are studied from different dimensions, including the fact that women have less access to the results of privatization than men. While reviewing gender and poverty issues, the report states that the groups most vulnerable and sensitive to poverty are orphans, female-headed households, unemployed and rural households without livestock. Half of the female-headed households are poor. One of the reasons behind that is the fact that mostly women are fired during downsizing. It is concluded that the burden of rural herdswomen is increasing, possibilities for getting a loan and starting a private business are limited, female-headed households are vulnerable to poverty and are not getting equally the values and opportunities of the transition period.

This report studies extensively the gender issues faced during the transition period and, in particular, issues faced by women. For instance, the social position of women and their socio-economic status are studied in detail. In addition the report contains extensive statistical information and provides an opportunity to students and researchers to get useful information on the subject. The report is targeted at all people interested in and studying gender issues in Mongolia during the transition period.

143

Subbarao, K. & Ezemenari, K. (1994). Transition, poverty and social assistance in Mongolia.

Article, 19 pages, English

Key words: poverty, vulnerable groups, transition

JEL: I31, I32, P20

The goal of this article is to study the reasons behind the large increase in the number of poor households, and the emergence of herdsman families with few animals, unemployed and female-headed households, notwithstanding the successful transition from the centrally-planned economy to the market economy in the 1990s. It also studies the impact of State policy on different vulnerable groups

This report contains valuable recommendations and ideas on poverty alleviation and is important as it studies the reasons behind the transition to the market economy, the emergence of poor households and vulnerable social groups. The report is useful to people interested in and studying the results of Mongolia's transition economy.

144

Sonin, S. (1999). Reforming social sectors to alleviate poverty in Mongolia.

http://www.worldbank.org/eapsocial/library/files/426_p8ssonin.pdf

Article, 9 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, social sector reform, health

JEL: I30, H00, I10

This article consists of 'foreword', 'social sector strategy and activities'; 'investment into the social sector and poverty'; 'conclusion', and 'attachments on the socio-economic indicators of Mongolia'. The article reviews in detail the strategy implemented in the social sector by showing the ways of State

participation as well as the main issues in the social sector. Also the article mentions investment into the social sector, and its increasing expense. Investment into the assistance and social welfare aimed at the poverty alleviation are mostly short-term. The example of the time when poverty became a key issue was in the years 1992-1996, when poverty increased sharply and its negative impact on the society started to draw attention, and therefore the need to undertake short-term actions emerged.

The article offers to policymakers, researchers and students studying the co-relation and interdependence of poverty and social sector reform, extensive opportunities to receive new ideas and information on the subject. The value of this article is in careful and detailed review of the interdependence of poverty and the social sector. The article also shows the inefficiency of providing direct assistance to the poor in the long run, since it supports an in-active approach towards the poor.

145

Stevenson, S. (2001). Mongolia. The Indigo Foundation.

http://www.indigofoundation.org/pdfs/newsletters/July2001_Newsletter.pdf

Article, 2 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, health

JEL: I10, I30

The article addresses the issue of child health, which is one of the problems faced in Mongolia. The author expresses impressions about Mongolia and compares the main indicators of Mongolia to those of Australia. Having mentioned that poverty in Mongolia is a profound problem, the author further notes the increasing number of poor since 1990, increased unemployment as a result of economic restructuring and privatization of enterprises, which lead to exacerbating the situation of the urban poor. Such economic difficulties have made the health status of the poor extremely difficult. 30% of kids between weaning age and 5 years suffer from stunting; and the main reason for health problems is the protein energy malnutrition. The author expresses hope that in the future the health of Mongolia's children will improve as a result of programs implemented by the Government of Mongolia and international donors.

The article is targeted at the students and researchers who study poverty in Mongolia. The value of this article is in showing the impact of poverty on child health in simple words and in the form of a personal opinion.

146

Sundaram, K. (2000). Human resource development and training in Mongolia: issues and options.

<http://www.un-mongolia.mn/reports/files/FinalReportbySundaram.pdf>

Survey report, 101 pages, English

Key words: Poverty measurement, unemployment, very poor, poverty index

JEL: I32, E24, I30

The report was prepared with the aim of studying the socio-economic issues of Mongolia and preparing the materials to be presented at the National Employment Conference of UNDP. The report analyzes the situation of that period based on documents and data from the primary and secondary sources. The report studies employment, poverty and the educational and training structure in Mongolia by using research material on employment, the hidden economy and living standards and by analyzing through the macroeconomic evaluation the growth of Mongolia's economy since 1990. The report makes important proposals on capacity supply in relation to the labor market defined by the training delivered to vulnerable groups, small enterprises and the informal sector, and training demand and needs. The report defines the human resource indicator of poverty; studies the educational level of the poor and submits proposals on educational training possible to be implemented within the framework of the Poverty Alleviation Program.

The paper studies the educational structure of Mongolia and defines the contribution of education in poverty and unemployment alleviation. The paper is ideal for researchers and policymakers engaged in implementation of informal training programs and in developing policy for provision of professional human resources to the labor market. It is a valuable work which takes into consideration the specifics of Mongolia and which is written in a form of a proposal.

147

Thomas, H. (2004). Country gender assessment: Mongolia, The Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.

http://www.worldbank.org.mn/documents/Mg_CGA_-_draft_4.pdf

Research Report, 81 pages, English

Key words: gender, poverty, women

JEL: J16, I30

The aim of this report is to analyze the current situation of gender in Mongolia; to study gender issues in poverty, employment, privatization, economic growth, and correlate the gender situation and sustainable social development. The report then draws conclusions to provide recommendations for solving the pressing gender issues. The research was undertaken by the Asian Development Bank and World Bank. The report consists of 7 Chapters. The first Chapter introduces the general situation of Mongolia's transition into the market economy, and the following chapters study and review the issues of poverty in Mongolia, poverty measurements, and its gender structure. Mongolia implements several

policies on poverty alleviation. The poverty alleviation policy of the Millennium Development Program is closely connected to gender issues and the report analyzes the impact of that policy on gender. In addition, the report introduces the activities of other national programs related to gender development. For example, the report describes in detail the National Program for Gender Equality; and projects and programs on gender issues implemented by the donors and international organizations in Mongolia. Since Mongolia pursues a policy of economic growth and poverty alleviation, the report addresses the impact of gender on economic growth, and gender-related issues of social welfare programs and policies implemented to alleviate poverty. The report also addresses other social and economic issues related to gender, for example, domestic violence, prostitution, land privatization, women, and women's participation in politics.

The report studies in depth the gender side of poverty alleviation and economic growth policies implemented by the donors and the Government of Mongolia, as well as the correlation of the gender situation with Mongolia's current economy in transition. The report studies the impact of the economic policy by social groups, segregating them by gender. It analyzes from the gender point of view the National Poverty Alleviation Program; studies the correlation between poverty and women, as well as women's participation in policy development and submits recommendations on improving gender equality in Mongolia. This is a comprehensive research with gender analysis of poverty, latest statistical data, and comparative analysis. For use by policymakers, researchers and scholars.

148

National Statistical Office (2002). Gender in Mongolia: Analysis based on the 2000 census. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Report, 107 pages, English

Key words: gender

JEL: J16

The aim of this report is to examine the socio-economic factors of men and women in population trends and norms and to explain gender disparities under specific socio-economic conditions and norms based on the results of Mongolia's Population and Housing Census of 2000. On the basis of 2000 Census results, the report provides a comprehensive analysis of gender issues, factors influencing them and problems encountered.

The paper contains extensive statistical data, good comparative survey and comprehensive analysis of gender. For use by policymakers, decision makers, researchers and students. The value of this paper is in providing outputs to be used as a basis for comparing the outputs of future research works in this field.

149

Khuldorj, B. (Ed.) (1999). Sustainable Development Program of Mongolia in the 21st century. Ulaanbaatar: Admon Press.

Document, 330 pages, Mongolian and English

Key words: sustainable development, environment

JEL: O10, Q00

This work is a document reflecting Mongolia's Sustainable Development Program. It says that sustainable development is economic growth which guarantees the well-being of its people in correlation with natural capacity and climate changes. The document consists of four main parts, including 'Sustainable Social Development', 'Sustainable Economic Development', 'Proper Use of Natural Resources' and 'Protection of Nature and the Environment', 'Means of Implementation' and is presented in 26 chapters. This document has defined the Sustainable Development Program of Mongolia within the social, economic and environmental frames. In addition, the document has summary objectives of Mongolia's Sustainable Development Strategy, the 21st Century Sustainable Development Programs of 21 aimags and the city. 2020 projections on economy, population, energy, agriculture and climatic changes are attached. Each chapter consists of sub-chapters on general background, goals and objectives, and actions. The third Chapter on ways to combat poverty, briefly addresses the current status of poverty, submits goals in relation to poverty, and reviews in detail activities to be undertaken for implementation of poverty-related goals. The paper considers poverty to be a threat to the nation's existence and states the need to overcome poverty in the next 10-15 years.

This program describes by each sector the goals and activities to be undertaken within its framework. By doing so, the document provides opportunities to the public and scholars to gain an understanding of the goals of Mongolia, its aimags and capital city, as well as their implementation mechanisms. But it is unclear how the goals faced by each sector and region are connected, and how they ensure conditions for sustainable development. On the other hand, most of the goals and objectives of the program are of qualitative character and are impossible to be converged into quantitative information. The versions used in attached 2000-2020 economic growth projections focused on usage of natural resources and on export of the above. The research does not address the impact of other factors, for instance, private sector development, IT development, quality and amount of the human resources.

150

Ministry of Health & World Health Organization (2003). Contributing to Poverty Reduction through Improved Health Care. Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Report, 31 pages, English

Key words: health, poverty

JEL: I30, I10

This report was prepared for the 2003 Donors' Consultative Meeting. The report introduces the current situation of the sector, its main problems, health policy and strategies and their outputs, as well

as the future directions to be paid attention. The report states that although in recent years the maternal mortality is declining, it remains high among herder families, poor households and the unemployed. It attaches a detailed introduction to the current situation of the social health care services, policies and programs implemented in this area, and projects proposed during the Donors' Consultative Meeting

The report contains extensive statistical data useful for researchers and students. It also provides information on policies and programs implemented in the health sector and their results.

151

Enkhsaikhan, M. (1997). Social Welfare, Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Book Chapter, 8 pages, Mongolian

Key words: Social protection, vulnerable groups, social insurance, social welfare

JEL: H55, I38, I30

The goal of the chapter is to introduce to the public the economic and social policy of the Government of Mongolia, activities undertaken during the year, and future trends. The chapter also reviews the State policy on the elimination of poverty and its results.

This work's value is in introducing to the public implementation of the Poverty Alleviation Program by defining the National Poverty Alleviation Program and reviewing its status of implementation as of 1996.

152

Rashaant Bag, Bulgan, Gobi-Altai and Uvurkhangai: Mongolia. Part II: Review of Good Practices from the Asia-Pacific Region.

http://www.unescobkk.org/ips/ebooks/documents/clcgender/gender_pt2mongolia.pdf

Book Chapter, 5 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, gender equality

JEL: J16, I30

This research defines the reasons behind poverty among women in several countries and introduces practices on poverty alleviation. The paper states that although at first glance Mongolia's women do not seem to face serious gender discrimination, they still face several problems. The problems include poverty among households headed by women, a low representation of women in senior Government positions and the high level of abortion. Even though basic education is free, increasing poverty is likely to reduce the prospects for the poorest children, leading to greater inequality in schooling. The research was conducted among women of Rashaant Bag of Zavkhan Aimag, Bulgan, Gobi Altai, and Uvurkhangai Aimags. As a result of the research, it is recommended to provide an increase in women's opportunities to participate in relevant social activities and to conduct gender sensitivity training for both men and women

This paper is useful for students, researchers, and policymakers involved in gender and poverty

issues. The reasons behind women's poverty are different in every region, and piloting different women's poverty alleviation policies in different locations based on the reasons proved to be interesting and efficient.

153

Report on situation analysis study of Mongolia's reproductive health services conducted by staff of the Ministry of Health and social welfare (2000).

http://www.un-mongolia.mn/reports/files/rh_needs_eng.pdf

Report, 74 pages, English, Mongolian

Key words: reproductive health

JEL: J13, I11

The aim of the report is to provide the information necessary for defining the Government of Mongolia's Strategy on Reproductive Health. This paper on reproductive health is the first research on reproductive health undertaken in Mongolia, and addresses many important issues related to reproductive health services. The research is one of the activities undertaken within the framework of UNPF program of secondary countries' assistance to Mongolia. The paper specifically mentions the impact of economic conditions on the access of poor families to health services, including reproductive health services. The results of the research show that substantial changes in the reproductive health sector should be made in order to provide the Mongolians with high quality reproductive health services and information.

The results of the research contain conclusions and proposals possible for inclusion into the Handbook for the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of the Social Welfare and are important for future policy implementation. The research is useful to anyone studying issues related to the reproductive health services.

154

Poverty and unemployment decreased and school dropouts increased in the countryside (2000.04.20). Century News (Zuuny medee) 92 (359).

Publication, Mongolian

Key words: rural poverty, unemployment

JEL: I30, E24

The Government acknowledges that the decrease in poverty and unemployment in the countryside is progress in the work of the Governors. The article's value is in defining by aimags the above situation and addressing issues to be paid attention in the future.

The article provides information on the activities undertaken by local government at that time, for instance, activities and measures on poverty and unemployment alleviation. The article also shows in numbers and facts the increase of school dropouts in some aimags.

3

LAWS and LEGISLATION

155

National Human Rights Commission (2002). Report on Human Rights and Freedoms in Mongolia 2002, Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Report, 59 and 63 pages, Mongolian and English

Key words: socio-economic rights and freedom

JEL: H80

This report was commissioned by the National Human Rights Commission and is presented in 4 chapters, namely: 'Individual rights and freedom', 'Political rights and freedom', 'Economic rights and freedom', and 'Public rights and freedom', based on the activities undertaken by the Commission over one year, research conducted individually and with cooperation of other institutions as well as thematic and partial research, reports and monitoring carried out by Government and by NGOs. The report cites such issues as visible infringements of rights for private property of households with medium or sub standard living conditions, infringements of the right due to inability for proper assessment of labor, insufficiency of the social welfare system, incorrect or low estimation of social allowances, their arbitrary reduction by the officials. In other words the laws are contradictory and the number of poor people are increasing thus negative consequences of impoverishment are affecting the principal human rights.

The report was published for general public, therefore anybody can use it. It gives some idea of how the concepts of poverty and its related subjects - human rights and freedom - are interacting and how human rights and freedoms are breached. The report concludes that conformity of legal environment and its constituent laws with reality as well as activities implemented by the State are related to the same principles.

156

National Human Rights Commission (2003). Report on Human Rights and Freedoms in Mongolia 2003. Ulaanbaatar: Khaan Printing Co. Ltd.

Report, 28 pages, Mongolian and English

Key words: legal environment, children's rights, extremely poor

JEL: 130, K00

The first chapter of the report reviews situation of the rights of vulnerable groups including children, the disabled and the very poor people within the context of the legal environment and its implementation. The first part of the chapter examines the situation of child rights and notes that child rights are infringed in the legal environment in some cases. In the second part it analyzes the legal environment of rights of disabled people and its implementation. The third part reviews the situation of the rights of the extremely poor. The report identifies social welfare service as the main channel to provide support to the poor, but it is still inadequate.

This is the first substantial analysis that covers conditions of people who live in extreme poverty. The report uses not only secondary source materials and recent statistics from relevant organizations, but is also enriched by the results of the survey conducted in rural areas. Introduction of legal

environment and its comparison with implementation makes it logical and comprehensible. The comprehensive statistics and data about disabled and people who live in extreme poverty can be readily used by researchers and students in their future research.

157

National Action Program on Strengthening Human Rights in Mongolia. http://www.un-mongolia.mn/news/NHRAP_5-11-2002.pdf

Report, 8 pages, English

Key words: Impoverishment, living standard, social welfare

JEL: I30, H00

The goal of the program is to work out an Action Program to eliminate traditional relations established during the socialist system, to form new attitudes in society, to upgrade legal conscience and to ensure, protect and promote human rights. Improvement of living standards of people and of national capacity has a low impact on the protection of human rights. Protection of rights to property and impartiality create a favorable environment for promotion of intensive economic growth and for fighting poverty and unemployment. The program identifies measures to ensure human rights and cites international conventions, treaties and tendencies to realize and monitor human rights.

This is ideal for use by researchers and policymakers engaged in human rights. This is of special significance for it describes rights of social protection, health and education specifically and reflects international conventions and treaties.

158

Law on Determining Minimum Living Standards.

Key words: Minimum level of living standard, minimum level of consumption

JEL: I30, I32, I31

Purpose of the law:

The purpose of the law is to coordinate relations associated with determining minimum level of living standard.

Summary of the law:

The law has 7 articles and is valid at present. In accordance with Article 3.1.1 “*minimum level of living standard*” is the minimum level of consumption expressed in monetary form. The law clearly sets out the means to determine the minimum level of consumption, and the minimum level of living standard as well as their application and monitoring in the implementation of the law.

159**Law on Social Insurance.**

Key words: Social insurance, pension, social allowance, social insurance fee

JEL: H55

Purpose of the law:

The purpose of the law is to determine the forms and framework of social insurance and to coordinate relations associated with payment of the social insurance fees, collection and disbursement of social insurance funds as well as defining the legal basis of social insurance agencies and inspectors.

Summary of the law:

The law has 6 chapters and 33 articles and it entered into force on 31st May 1994. Article 3 of the law states that the “*Social Insurance*” is a social and economic activity that contains the context, including the citizens, economic entities and Government agencies to pay fees in accordance with respective procedures to create social insurance funds, and disbursement of the fund to the insurers in the amount determined by the law in the form of pension, allowance or payment when they are retired, have temporarily lost their working ability or give allowances to people who were in the treatment of deceased insurers. It will consist of pension insurance, health insurance, industrial accident insurance, illnesses caused by occupation insurance and unemployment insurance etc. With this connection it comprises activities aimed to support vulnerable groups of society, elders, unemployed people and those who have lost their working ability.

160**Law on Education.**

Key words: education, accreditation, pedagogues

JEL: I20

Purpose of the law:

The purpose of the law is to determine the educational structure, its basic structure, content, rights and responsibilities of those who are involved in the relation, and to coordinate common relations associated to ensure citizens’ right to study and gain knowledge.

Summary of the law:

The law has 7 chapters and 42 articles and entered into force on 1st August 1995. As stated in the Article 3 of the law, the objective of education is to support the citizens to become physically healthy, mentally capable, law abiding, humane, conscious of ethics and to gain ability to learn and live independently. The law determines the structure of educational institutions, professional control of education and State financing of education.

161**Law on Health.**

Key words: medical assistance, service, treatment

JEL: I10

Purpose of the law:

The purpose of the law is to determine State policy and principles on health, and coordinate activities associated with the roles of Government agencies, economic entities, and individuals to ensure rights of the citizens to protect their health and receive medical assistance, and determine the legal basis of activities of health organizations and their employees.

Summary of the law:

The law has 7 chapters and 52 articles and entered into force on 1st July 1998. Article 3.1.3 of the law states that social health assistance and service are activities carried out individually by health organizations or with the cooperation of the Government, public, and economic entities aimed to examine, protect and promote public health, prevent diseases, to provide health education, to run medical teaching and academic research, to study negative factors affecting health and prevention. The law is targeted at coordinating all relations associated with the protection of public health.

162**Law on Social Welfare.**

Key words: vulnerable groups, social protection

JEL: H55, I38

Purpose of the law:

The purpose of the law is to determine the forms and framework of social protection and to coordinate relations associated with creating social protection funds, the legal basis for spending the funds, functions of social protection organizations and their officials and their implementation.

Summary of the law:

The law has 7 chapters and 37 articles and it entered into force on 1st January 1999. Article 3.1.1 of the law states that “*social protection*” is social activity aimed to provide support in order to improve living standards of vulnerable groups including elders, mothers, children, disabled people and people who live in extreme poverty as well as parents with adopted orphans and twins by providing them with pensions, allowances and services. This includes social protection activities aimed to provide support to vulnerable groups of the society and people who live in extreme poverty.

163**Labor Law.**

Key words: employer, employee, labor agreement, labor dispute

JEL: J50, K41

Purpose of the law:

The purpose of the law is to determine the common rights and responsibilities of the employer and employee who are involved in labor relations, terms of labor agreement, negotiation, labor dispute, labor condition, management, monitoring and liabilities to be imposed for violations and to provide equality of the parties.

Summary of the law:

The law has 15 chapters, 142 articles and it entered into force on 1st July 1999. The law coordinates relations associated with labor agreements and other labor relations arising from them.

164**Public Health Insurance Law.**

Key words: health insurance, medical assistance, insurance fund

JEL: H55, I10

Purpose of the law:

The purpose of the law is to determine terms and procedures to provide free medical assistance to the citizens of Mongolia and to create health insurance fund, to coordinate relations of Government, citizens, economic entities, insurance agencies and health organizations.

Summary of law:

The law has 4 chapters and 15 articles and it entered into force on 25th April 2002. Article 4 of the law states that “*health insurance*” is a socio-economic activity to create a health insurance fund from the insurance fees paid by citizens, Government and economic entities. When the insured is hospitalized, the cost of treatment and services is paid by the fund. The law also determines the medical assistance and services to children under the age of 16, pensioners, disabled people and people covered by social protection.

165**Country strategy for development co-operation with Mongolia, 2002-2006 (2001).**

Policy paper, 13 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, living standard, unemployment, inequality of income

JEL: I30, I31, E24, D31

The purpose of the paper is to determine trends of development cooperation between Mongolia and Sweden. The paper analyzes the current situation of Mongolia and reviews the development policy. It

also introduces experience of cooperation and emphasizes that the foremost significant issue of cooperation is to fight poverty and to increase employment. Future objectives of development cooperation are identified as to make contribution in poverty reduction by supporting reforms and encouraging democratic social development and human rights.

This policy paper can be readily used by parties interested in cooperation, policymakers and scholars. This paper is of special significance for it outlined guidelines, forms and scope of the expansion of Mongolian-Swedish cooperation.

4

POLITICS

166

Batbayar, Ts. (2002). Donor community as a factor in domestic politics of Mongolia. Political, security, economic and infrastructure factors of economic cooperation in the Northeast Asia (p.48-55), Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.

Study report, 8 pages, Mongolian, English

Key words: Poverty reduction strategy, human development

JEL: I38, O10

The purpose of the study is to describe the impact of donors' assistance on the policy of the country by the activities of the main donor. It also reviews cooperation of international organizations; as well as thematic and group meetings in chronicle order. These meetings were mostly focused on governance, private sector, poverty, privatization and economic growth. The report concludes that Consultative Group Meetings failed to become open discussion on goals of international and domestic competitions, long-term impacts of assistance and its contradictions.

This report contains rich information about cooperation of Mongolia and international donor organizations and is an ideal reference for researchers and students. The report is of special significance for it outlined strengths and weaknesses of cooperation and issues of concern in the future activities.

167

Blaxall, J. (2000). 'Governance and Poverty' Joint Workshop on Poverty Reduction Strategy.

<http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/strategies/events/mongolia/gov.pdf>

Report, 4 pages, English

Key words: poverty, governance and poverty

JEL: I38, H00, I30

The purpose of this report is to analyze interaction of poverty and governance in the case of Mongolia. Good governance reduces poverty, while poor governance inflates poverty. Good governance is the main component of any poverty reduction strategy. The first version of '*Participatory living standards measurement study in Mongolia*' was issued in 2000. Based on interviews with the poor involved in the research, it reveals how they perceive the principal issues of governance.

Intended for use by researchers and policymakers. This is an interesting report that suggests that governance is a vital factor in alleviating poverty.

168

Delgertsogt, D. Good governance and its effect on poverty: public sector reforms in Mongolia.**http://www.worldbank.org/eapsocial/library/files/373_p9ddelgert.pdf***Article, 10 pages, English***Key words:** poverty, governance**JEL:** I30, H00

This article depicts public sector reform in Mongolia and its social and economic effects. The reform of public administration and finance will rationalize the Government expenditure in Mongolia. It concludes that improving the management of Government expenditure will enable allocation of more funds to infrastructure and the economy and in turn this will create an environment of economic growth through social sector.

The paper's value lies in emphasizing that the governance is crucial for social and economic development of the country. Ideal for scholars, students and policymakers who are interested in relations of governance and poverty.

169

Osmani, S.R. Participatory Governance and Poverty reduction.**<http://www.undp.org/dpa/publications/choicesforproof/ENGLISH/CHAP05.PDF>***Article, 23 pages, English***Key words:** good governance, decentralization, poverty alleviation**JEL:** I38, H00

The author emphasizes that recent studies, reports and presentations by UNDP, World Bank and other international organizations have identified many direct relations between governance and poverty. The author tries to define the above relations based on the studies conducted on the poverty reduction activities of UNDP in several countries during the interval 1997-1999. This attempt focuses on local governance which is one component of governance. Local governance comprises decentralization, people's right for self-governance and upgrading participation of local bodies. All local reforms have an impact on poverty alleviation. The author analyzes the abovementioned factors with examples from other countries and proposes several ideas and recommendations on the relations of governance and poverty alleviation.

In this article, the author reviews the current situation of governance in Mongolia, its achievements and shortcomings. This is one of the recent trends and concepts in poverty alleviation policy and can be chosen as a theme for research and analysis by the students and scholars. From this standpoint, the article is of significance in terms of theory and practice.

170

Pomfret, R. (1999). Transition and democracy in Mongolia.

<http://www.economics.adelaide.edu.au/staff/pomfret/mongolia99.pdf>

Study report, 18 pages, English

Key words: poverty, urban and rural migration

JEL: I130, O15

The purpose of the study is to analyze the role of democracy during the transition, the State policy of Mongolia during the 1990s and its implementation. Although there are many problems to be solved yet, the case of Mongolia is a clear example to show the effect of democracy to the policy required for successful undertaking of economic reform and transition. It concludes that the democratic system became a positive political element in economic liberalism.

Ideal report to gain insights of issues on Mongolian transition and poverty for students and scholars.

5

**NATURAL
ENVIRONMENT**

171

Asian Development Bank (2002). Mongolia's environment: Implications for ADB's operations

http://www.adb.org/Documents/Studies/Mongolia_Environment/MON_Environment_Study.pdf

Report, 79 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, living standard, income

JEL: I30, D31

This report aims to analyze current the environmental circumstances of Mongolia and to formulate recommendations on future cooperation of the Government of Mongolia and the Asian Development Bank in the field of environment. In the instance of Mongolia, the environment and poverty are closely related. The Asian Development Bank has shifted its focus from support to growth to the reduction of poverty and has taken poverty reduction objectives together with environmental issues. The report analyzes cooperation of the ADB and Mongolia and its outcome.

The report identifies the interdependence of environment issues and poverty. It emphasizes that this interdependence has to be one of the important issues of concern. Ideal for use by researchers and policymakers.

172

Munkhtseren, S. & Gerelchimeg Ch. (2001). Disaster Mitigation Financial Resources and Their Allocation in Mongolia.

<http://www.unmongolia.mn/.../disaster/reference/vangelder/conference%20papers/munkhtseren%20and%20gerelchimeg.pdf>

Article, 19 pages, English

Key words: Disaster, disaster management

JEL: H56

The article identifies the need to redefine the traditional concept and knowledge about disasters due to the latest natural disasters that took place in Mongolia such as drought and dzud, and their damage, consequences as well as lessons learnt from them. Due to inadequate knowledge and experience about disasters, as well as significant loss of animals from 33 million to 26 million during the drought and dzud that frequented in the last few years, the living standards of many herders has suffered severely and the level of poverty has been heavily affected. On the other hand, it revealed the need to have a disaster management policy due to the extent of the damage caused by a lack of proactive measures. The authors express their opinion on the current condition of the State budget, finance, bank and insurance systems and attempt to evaluate Government policy on disaster management and its financing. The authors conclude that "... export trend of animal raw materials is increasing the number of livestock, but not their quality. Vulnerability of herders is deteriorated by shortage of reserves and lack of experience, knowledge and information on livestock productivity. These burdens have contributed to their vulnerabil-

ity and poverty”.

This article is of importance as it analyzes the relationship between disasters, poverty and vulnerability. The authors recommend a number of potential financial measures, projects, programs and legislation to mitigate the consequences of disaster and to reduce vulnerability and poverty.

173

Nachin, D. Small-Scale Energy Development in Northeast Asia: Experience, Prospects and Social Implications of Solar PV in Mongolia.

<http://www.erina.or.jp/En/Research/db/rep14/RS-LE/02160e.pdf>

Research paper, 16 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, energy

JEL: Q20, Q32

This research is aimed to inform about the significance of small-scale energy sources. Small-scale energy is important in support of economic growth and poverty reduction. Small-scale energy development may play a key role in the eradication of disparities in living standards, per capita energy consumption, access to information and modern communication, and access to medical and educational services. On the other hand, small-scale energy systems are inevitably important in using renewable energy sources.

This research paper is targeted at everybody interested in obtaining information on small-scale energy development and its impact on society and the economy. It states that small-scale energy development will alleviate inequality in access to social services in addition to assisting in people's living standards. The value of this research is that it addresses poverty not only from the standpoint of income, but also from the social point of view.

174

UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT), National Civil Defense & State Emergency Commission. (2000). Dzud 2000: An Evolving Ecological, Social and Economic Disaster. A Rapid Needs Assessment Report.

<http://www.un-mongolia.mn/>

Report, English, 40 pages.

Key words: Ecology, socio-economic disaster, poverty

JEL: I30, Z00

The purpose of this report is to study those aimags and soums that suffered from dzud in the winter and drought in the summer of 1999-2000; the reasons for the occurrence of disasters, conditions and circumstances, consequences, etc; as well as to define and inform about the measures undertaken by, and assistance provided by, the Government, UN and other international organizations. The conclusion is made that poverty is related to the results of disasters as they lead many herder families to poverty and vulnerable situations. Also defined is the impact of natural disasters on other indicators, such as food security, health, education, etc. The paper shows the negative impact of deteriorating living standards of

the herder families and poverty on the above, or in other words, the double impact of natural disasters.

The value of this report is in providing information on the policies of domestic and foreign organizations, activities, policies and decisions directed at alleviation and elimination of the disaster damages, and preventive measures to be taken in the future. The report also contains statistics on damage of the disasters, in particular, increase of poverty and vulnerability in those regions. The report is useful for students and researchers because it gives a broader definition of poverty by addressing poverty and vulnerability and reflecting them in the conclusion.

175

Shagdar, E. The Mongolian Livestock Sector: Vital for the Economy and People, but Vulnerable to Natural Phenomena.

<http://www.erina.or.jp/En/Research/db/rep14/RS-LE/02160e.pdf>

Research paper, 14 pages, English

Key words: Poverty, animal husbandry

JEL: I30, Q10

The aim of the paper is to study the dependence of Mongolia's animal husbandry on the climate and weather and developing recommendations on the ways of protecting livestock breeding from natural disasters. Livestock breeding is a vital sector since it ensures renewable resources that provide for food and consumer needs in Mongolia. In addition the livelihood of over half Mongolia's population is dependent on this sector. The paper also briefly reviews the history of Mongolia's livestock breeding and provides a detailed description of Mongolia's enterprises engaged in the processing of livestock breeding products, as well as products of animal origin. Livestock breeding is studied in relation to the climate and weather of the country. The author mentions two consecutive years of dzud and drought, which had become the reason behind the poverty increase in the countryside, and gives proposals on preventive measures from dzud and other natural disasters.

The article provides recommendations and information on livestock breeding in Mongolia for researchers and policymakers. The value of this paper is in reviewing extensively livestock breeding, products of animal origin and their production, as well as providing recommendations on preventive policies against agricultural risks and natural disasters. The report's value is in highlighting the importance of natural disaster preventive measures in poverty alleviation and bringing this issue to the attention of policymakers.

XABCPAAT

No	Author's name	Address, info	Year	Name of work	Form of work	Page s	Language	Key words
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
001	Avirmed, S.		2001	"We didn't promise to impoverish the people, did we?"	Publication		Mongolian	poverty consumption, resources,
002	Adyasuren, Ts., Baajilhuu, D., Gantigmaa, D., Solongo, A., Demberel, A.		2003	Elimination of poverty and hunger	Book chapter	7	Mongolian	income, urbanization, consumer basket
003	Asian Development Bank		2004	Mongolia: Asian Development Outlook Report	Book	4	English	Growth, development poverty
004	Asian Development Bank		2004	Poverty and development Indicators database	Chapter	15	English	Poverty, poverty level
005	Asian Development Bank		1998	Asian development outlook 1998: Mongolia	Book chapter	4	English	poverty, economy in transition
006	Asian Development Bank		2001	Country Strategy and Program Update	Document	48	English	poverty, income distribution unemployment, social welfare
007	Asian Development Bank		2001	Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board and Recommendation of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Mongolia for the Housing Finance (Sector) Project	Report	81	English	Low and middle income households, poverty, vulnerable social groups unemployment, living standards
008	Asian Development Bank		2001	Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board and Recommendation of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Mongolia for the Rural Finance Project	Report	82	English	rural poverty, poverty line, extremely poor, unemployment, income source
009	Asian Development Bank		2001	Report of the first annual review of the Mongolia poverty partnership agreement	Report	8	English	poverty, alleviation, policy
010	Asian Development Bank		2002	Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Mongolia for the Integrated Development of Basic Urban Services in Provincial Towns Project	Report	57	English	poverty, living standards, inequality low income group, extremely poor
011	Asian Development Bank		2002	Program Performance Audit Report on the Agriculture Sector Program (Loan 1409 MON(SF)) in Mongolia	Report	50	English	poverty, living standards, food security

012	Asian Development Bank		2002	FPR: MON 36023 Proposed Grant Assistance (Financed document From the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction) to Mongolia for the Improving The Living Environment of the Poor in Ger Areas of Mongolia's Cities Project	Project report	29	English	Poverty, urban poverty, poor households, low income, social groups
013	Asian Development Bank		2000	Country Operational Strategy	Report	28	English	Poverty, income distribution
014	Altantsetseg, B.	NUM, Economist, School of Economic Studies, MA, NUM, SES, Baga toiruu 46, msragba2@yahoo.com	2002	Dynamic model of Mongolian living standards analyze of factors influencing it.	Article	21	Mongolian	inflation, poverty, economic inflation: Evaluation, forecast,
015	Anand, P., Elbirt, K., Hussein, Sh., Kozel, V., Subbarao, K.		1996	Mongolia: Evaluation of poverty in transition economy	Document	89	Mongolian	Poverty line
016	James H. Anderson	The World Bank, 1818H Street N.Y, Washington, DC 20433 janderson@worldbank.org	1998	The Size, Origins and Character of Mongolia's Informal Sector During the Transition	Publication	67	English	informal sector, poverty
017	Ashley, S., Holden, S., Bazeley, P.		1999	Livestock in Poverty-Focused development	Study report	95	English	livestock breeding economic development institution, donor assistance effectiveness of aid
018	Baajikhuu, D.	NSO	2003	Economy of Mongolia, economic cooperation in northeast Asia	Study report	8	English	poverty alleviation strategy, human development, living standards
019	Baas, S.		2003	Designing a pastoral risk management strategy in Mongolia - applying a sustainable livelihoods perspective	Report	2	English	poverty, agriculture,
020	Bat Ch			Urban Poverty Profile	Paper	4	English	poverty, urban poverty
021	Batbayar, J.	Head of Economic & Strategic Policy Dpt, UB city mayor Office	2001	Mongolian government can't have a policy of the firing ten people to keep one person with job.	Article			Unemployment, poverty
022	Batbayar, Ts. (Editor).		2000	The reform and future development trends in Mongolia on the threshold of the 21 st century.	Book chapter	6	English	Mongolian inequality, poverty level

023	Batkin, A. Bumhorol, Ts. Meams, R Swift, J.	Economist, expert in planning, evaluation, management of development projects, UK Economist, works in field of social policy in Prime Minister Office World Bank, Coordinator for Mongolia, Mongolian Vulnerable group poverty reduction	1999	Independent evaluation of the national poverty alleviation programme and options post-2000	Study report	98	Mongolian English	Poverty, poverty line NPAP, PAF, household income, sustainable livelihood
024	Bold, R., Ganbaatar, B.		2002	Economic development and safety	Compilation	264	Mongolian	Development, security
025	Bojö. J., Reddy, R.Ch.		2001	Poverty Reduction Strategies and Environment: A Review of 40 Interim and Full PRSPs	Article	32	English	
026	Griffin, K.		2001	Agricultural Involution and Urban-To Rural Migration in Mongolia	Study report	24	English	Poverty, urban-rural migration
027	Griffin. K (Ed.).		2003	Poverty Reduction in Mongolia	Book	161	English	poverty, income distribution informal sector
028	Griffin, K.		2000	Problems of Poverty and Marginalization.	Article	29	English	Poverty, definition of poverty
029	Gunsendorj, M.		2000	Poverty is not only shortage of material resources	Article		Mongolian	poverty intellectual impoverishment
030	Davaasuren, Ch.	NSO's ex chairman	1999	Poverty measurement in transition countries: A case of Mongolia	Paper	8	English	Poverty, poverty measurement
031	Davaasuren, S.		2001	Measuring Inequality	Article	11	English	unequal status of income, income distribution, poverty unemployment
032	Darijin, M.			Mongolia	Article	8	English	poverty, poverty reduction policy macro economy
033	Doljinsuren, J.		1997	Women and poverty	Article	7	Mongolian	women's poverty, poor household, poverty
034	World Bank			Poverty diagnostics	Paper	6	English	poverty, economic policy
035	World Bank		1995	Mongolia: Poverty alleviation for vulnerable groups project	Report	79	English	
036	World Bank		1996	Mongolia: poverty in a transition economy	Study report	65	English	
037	JICA, Planning and Evaluation Department		2003	Country profile study on poverty	Paper	8	English	poverty
038	Jargalsaikhan, J.		2001	Mongolia: Experiences of Preparing I-PRSP	Paper	5	English	poverty, strategy paper

039	Urban development sector unit east Asia & Pacific region		2003	Mongolia municipal finance	Report note	49	English	poverty, poverty line
040	Cleary S.		1993	Mongolia: Report of a poverty alleviation mission	Report	63	English	poverty, extreme poverty, poverty line, vulnerable, groups, living standards income distribution
041	Kuribayashi, S. Stalker, L.		2004	On the regional GDP distribution and poverty issue in Mongolia	Book chapter	15	English	poverty, inequality, income distribution
042	Lampietti, J.A.		2000	Consumption Expenditure and female Poverty: A Review of the Evidence	Article	73	English	poverty, gender
043	Luvsandorj, P.		1998	Mongolia: Strategies for a transitional economy	Article	17	English	transition, growth
044	Lhagvajav, S.		1998	Livestock breeding development depends on herder household economy development The Macroeconomics of	Article		Mongolian	poverty, agriculture
045	McKinley, T.	Beruea for development policy NY	2003	Poverty Reduction, Initial Findings of the UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Program Discussion Paper	Article	36	English	poverty, economic growth directed towards poverty reduction
046	Government of Mongolia		1994	The National Poverty Alleviation Program	Document	42 35	Mongolian English	poverty, extremely poor, vulnerable groups, unemployment, social security
047	Government of Mongolia		1995	The national poverty alleviation policy, activities National Report of Mongolia, the World Summit on Social Development	Book chapter	6	Mongolian	extremely poor
048	Government of Mongolia		2001	Sector strategies and project proposals (2001-2004)	Document	243	English	low and middle income households, poverty, unemployment, living standards
049	Government of Mongolia		2001	National household livelihood capacity support	Document	65	Mongolian English	poor, extremely poor, household livelihood, household livelihood capacity
050	Government of Mongolia		2001	National report of Mongolia on achievements in sustainable development field since the 1992 World Conference in Rio De Janeiro	Report	2	Mongolian English	National household livelihood capacity support program

051	Government of Mongolia		2003. 09 2003. 11	Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	Document	258 222	English English Mongolian	economic growth poverty,
052	Government of Mongolia		2003	Medium-Term Regional Development Strategy of Mongolia, 2001-2010	Document	60	Mongolian English	regional development
053	Government of Mongolia & UNDP		1997	Human Development Report of Mongolia 1997	Report	69 69	Mongolian English	human development, governance
054	Government of Mongolia & UNDP		2000	Human Development Report of Mongolia 2000	Report	66 58	Mongolian English	human development, governance
055	Government of Mongolia & UNDP		2002	National Workshop on "Integrating Poverty Reduction into Development Strategy" Vol 1	Compilation	104 104	Mongolian English	human development, governance
056	Government of Mongolia & UNDP			National Workshop on "Integrating Poverty Reduction into Development Strategy" Vol 2	Compilation	214 214	Mongolian English	
057	Government of Mongolia & UNDP & PTRC		2004	Urban Poverty and Migration	Study report	133 133	Mongolian English	poverty, migration
058	Government of Mongolia - Good Governance for Human Security Program		2003	Good Governance, Poverty and Unemployment	Book	111	Mongolian	labor resources
059	Government of Mongolia		2001	The government 's medium term strategy and policies to deepen economic reform and restructuring	Document	26	English	poverty, economic development
060	Government of Mongolia		2001	Cooperation with the international donor community and requirements for ODA	Document	11	English	poverty, international cooperation, foreign loans and assistance
061	Government of Mongolia		2001	Interim poverty reduction strategy paper	Document	64	English	poverty, poverty reduction, strategy paper
062	Ministry of Finance, MORES, JICA , joint research project		1997	Recommendations on effective Recommendations use of ODA in Mongolia		35	English	Human development, poverty reduction strategy
063	Ministry of Finance and Economy		2003	Economic and social development of Mongolia in 2002	Brochure	126	Mongolian	poverty, social security
064	Mongolian Macroeconomic Research Group & Mongolian Development Policy Support Group of Japan		1994	Social Problems and the Safety Net	Study report	8	English	poverty, unemployment, poverty line, social security
065	Namsrai, D.		2000	Dependence of correlation of unemployment and inflation	Article	8	Mongolian	unemployment, poverty, living standards

066	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare		2001	Results of the National Poverty Studies-2001	Study report	15	Mongolian	poverty, living standards
067	Norton, A.		2001	A guide to PPA s: Participatory Poverty Assessment, an Introduction to Theory and Practice Sustainable Development	Study report	116	English	poverty
068	UNDP Mongolia		2002	Indicators in Mongolia 2000: Report of the Study on Sustainable Development Indicators	Study report	31	English	sustainable development, system of indicators, poverty indicators
069	UNDP		2001	Second country cooperation framework for Mongolia (2002-2006)	Report	11	English	poverty, sustainable development
070	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific		2004	Poverty Reduction Strategies: Tackling the Multidimensional Nature of Poverty	Article	54	English	poverty, Multidimensional Nature of Poverty, criteria for evaluation of poverty reduction strategies
071	UNDP		1994	Poverty of the Transition to a Market economy in Mongolia	Study report	129	English	poverty, economic development
072	UNDP		2000	Overcoming Human Poverty: Poverty Report 2000	Report	140	English	poverty, poverty issues, poverty reduction strategy paper
073	UNDP		2003	Evaluation of Results of the Strategy on Increasing Herder Household Income and Improving their Livelihood by Restocking	Report	82	Mongolian	Restocking
074	UNFPA		2002	World population in 2002: Population and Poverty	Report	88	Mongolian	poverty, poverty types poverty measurement, causes of poverty
075	Nergui, D.		2000	The World Bank and International Monetary Fund Joint Workshop on Poverty Reduction Strategies in Mongolia: Poverty Reduction Strategies. Paper Development	Brochure	26	English	poverty, poverty reduction strategy paper
076	Odgerel, H.		1996	Profile and trends of unemployment in Mongolia	Article	10	Mongolian	unemployment, unemployment level
077	International Monetary Fund, International Development Association		2001	Assessment of the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	Report	15	English	poverty, vulnerable groups, income distribution
078	International Monetary Fund, International Development Association		2003	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Joint Staff Assessment	Report	20	English	poverty, vulnerable groups, living standards
079	Onon, S.		1996	Strategy of the National Poverty Alleviation Program	Paper	10	English	poverty, NPAP

080	Osmani, S.R.	University of Ulster	1997	The challenges of poverty alleviation in a sparsely-populated low-income transition economy: the case of Mongolia	Report	53	English	poverty
081	Otgontuya, D.			Mongolia	Report	33	Mongolian	poverty, poverty reduction policy, macro economy
082	Oyun, S.		2003	From the Year of the White Horse to the Year of the Black Horse: Mongolia After Twelve Years of Transition	Paper	2	Mongolian	economic transition, poverty
083	Oyunjargal, Ts., Nyamaa, T.		2002	Sub-Sector Review of Micro-Finance in Mongolia	Report	135 71	Mongolian English	poverty, low income households, capital savings income poverty, vulnerable groups
084	Oyunchimeg, M.		1999	Poverty	Paper	3	English	poverty, poverty measurement
085	Ulziibat, N.	Journalist,	2002	Population and poverty	Publication	4	Mongolian	Poverty, income poverty, poverty measurement, poverty categories, poverty types
086	Rillera, G.E.		2001	ADB and Northeast Asia	Paper	2	English	poverty, transition economy
087	Purevsuren, S.	MOSFA	2001	UNDP Mongolia, Poverty Research and Employment Facilitation Project MON	Study report	11	English	Agriculture, economic development
088	Micheal Steidl, Jacopo Lombardi		2003	01/U01, Training Voucher Program Assessment of the Transition Phase and Recommendations to the Central Employment Office	Report	40	English	support of employment, poverty reduction,
089	Suvd, B., Altantsetseg, B., Otgontugs, B., Tsevelamaa, H., Lhagvasuren, B., Bayarmaa, D., Oyunbaatar, T., Dulbadrah, S., Soyolmaa, B., Doosmaa, N.		2003	Assessment household vulnerability to poverty in Mongolia	Study report	23	English	vulnerability to poverty poverty, income distribution, poverty line
090	Suvd, B., Walters, B., Nixon, F.		1999 2000	Poverty in Mongolia	Book chapter	31 16	Mongolian English	poverty, poverty line income distribution, living standards
091	Suvd, B., Altantsetseg, B.		2001	Poverty Situation in Mongolia	Article	13	English	poverty, living standards, inequality
092	Suvd, B.		2002	Modern trends of the national economic security	Article	12	Mongolian	income distribution, poverty, vulnerability level, unemployment

093	Tuul, U.		1997	What causes poverty?	Article	6	Mongolian	Living standards, poverty, poor household, transition economy
094	Tuul, U.		2004	Living standards of population and poverty statistics.	Article	7	Mongolian	living standards, human development index, minimum living standards or poverty line
095	Ulaan, Ch.		2003	Mongolia	Paper	2	English	poverty, poverty reduction policy
096	National Statistical Office NSO		2000	A pilot Time Use Survey 2000	Report	65	Mongolian English	informal sector
097	National Statistical Office NSO		2002	Poverty Statistics in Mongolia	Paper	11	English	poverty, poverty line
098	NSO, World Bank		2000	Mongolia Participatory Living Standards Assessment 2000	Study report	45	Mongolian English	poverty, living standards, vulnerability
099	NSO & UNDP		1999	Living Standards Measurement Survey 1998	Study report	106 104	Mongolian English	living standards, poverty
100	Finch, Ch.		2003	Assessment and profile of other donor activity in Mongolia	Article	18	English	donor activities
101	Rural Poverty Reduction Program		2003	Progress Report 2003	Report	36	English	poverty
102	Micheal Heyn		2001	Final Evaluation Report: Micro Start Mongolia	Report	65	English	poverty, micro financing
103	Tsevelmaa, H. (tsevelmaa@hotmail.com)		2003	Study of impact of housing privatization on poverty and inequality	Article	11	Mongolian	poverty, inequality
104	Tsevelmaa, H.		2002	Food safety	Article	14	Mongolian	food security, poverty, poverty line, living standards
105	Tsedendamba, L., Renchinbazar, R.			A Need of Efficient Reflection of Issues on Rural Poverty in the Strategy of Poverty Reduction, and Some Methodologies	Article	10	English	poverty, regions
106	Tserempil, D.		1999	Present condition of Mongolian economy and society, urgent issues	Article	17	Mongolian	transition process, poverty
107	Chimid, U.		2000	Economic growth, poverty and income distribution	Book chapter	36	Mongolian	poverty, income distribution, inequality
108	Schelig, K.		2000	The Pitfalls of poverty measurements in Mongolia	Publication	2	English	poverty, poverty measurement
109	Schelig, K.		2000	Poverty in Mongolia: Comparing the 1995 and 1998 LSMS Headcounts	Article	14	English	poverty, migration
110	Enkh-Ariun, O.			Linking Policy with Monitoring	Article	3	English	poverty, poverty reduction policy

111	Enkhtaivan, L.		2003	Current situation of Mongolian economic development and mid-term strategy	Study report	3	English	unemployment, poverty
112	Enkhtsetseg, B.		1998	Profile of poverty in Mongolia, its expanding frame	Article	10	Mongolian	poverty, income distribution
113	Enkhtsetseg, B.		1997	Economic development of Mongolia and poverty	Article	10	Mongolian	poverty, poverty level
114	Enkhtsetseg, B.		1996	Poverty and livelihood profile of Mongolian population	Article	7	Mongolian	the poor individual and household, transition economy, income
115	Enkhtsetseg, B.		1997	Rural poverty in Mongolia	Article	6	Mongolian	poor household, rural poverty, living standards
116	National Poverty Alleviation Program		2000	Implementation of the NPAP in 1994-2000	Brochure	50	Mongolian	NPAP, poverty
117	JBIC		2001	Poverty profile executive summary Mongolia	Study report	10	English	poverty, urban and rural poverty, poverty level
118				East Asia: Mongolia in transition	Book chapter	5	English	poverty, transition economy
119			1999	Participation and role of enterprises in poverty reduction	Publication		Mongolian	poverty
120	Aassve, A., Altanhuyag, G.		2001	Changing pattern of fertility behaviour in a time of social and economic change: Evidence from Mongolia.	Article	25	Mongolian	fertility, social and economic change
121	Save The Children UK		2000	Country Strategic Plan: Mongolia 2000-2004	Document	15	English	children, poverty
122	Arbarquez.I Au.M Nichols.D		2000	Mongolia: The Hidden Emergency	Study report	50	English	poverty, very poor, chronic poverty, sustainable livelihood, vulnerability to poverty
123	World Health Organization			WHO country co-operation strategy: Mongolia	Article	34	English	poverty, government expenditure, health care
124	Janes.C.R		2003	Contextualizing Equity in Global Health Reform: The Case of Post-Socialist Mongolia	Study report	15	English	poverty, social provision, unequal access, vulnerability
125	Kratli, S.		2000	Education provision to nomadic pastoralists	Study report	75	English	herders, nomads, education, poverty
126	Government of Mongolia		1994	Report on Mongolia's poverty alleviation meeting and NGO symposium	Report	85	English	poverty, poverty reduction program
127	Government of Mongolia, United Nations System		1998	Memorandum of Understanding between The Government of Mongolia and Nations System on Youth Issues, May 1998-May 2001	Document	36	English	poverty, youth issues

128	Government of Mongolia, UNDP, SIDA, Ochirbat Foundation		2000	Human Security in Globalization	Collection	295 295	Mongolian English	globalization, human security
129	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare		2003	Social Welfare sector strategic paper	Document	87	Mongolian	poverty, social welfare social insurance
130	Government of Mongolia		2002	National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children 2002-2010	Document	48	English	Mongolian social issues of children
131	Government of Mongolia, and UNDP		2003	Mongolia Human Development Report 2003	Report	85 85	English Mongolian	development, governance
132	Open Society Institute		2003	Mongolia country gender assessment	Report	23	English	gender
133	NUM, Population Teaching and Research Center		2001	A Micro Study on Internal Migration in Mongolia	Study report	119 117	Mongolian English	migration, population
134	Namjim, T. Itgel, N.		2003	Social development issues	Book chapter	11	Mongolian	living standards, unemployment poverty, cash income
135	UN Mongolia		1999	Overview of Relevant United Nations Agencies and Activities for Food Security and Nutrition 1998-1999	Brochure	21	English	food security, poverty, poverty reduction strategy
136	UNDP Mongolia		2000	Gender briefing kit: Facts and Figures in Mongolia	Brochure	43	English	gender, gender dynamics, analysis, poverty
137	UNDP Mongolia		2003	Survey Report on NGO Implemented Assistance in Social Sector of Mongolia, Conducted jointly by Consulting & Business Centre, Academy of Management; Gender Centre for Sustainable Development; Consulting Unit zbn	Report	24	English	poverty alleviation
138	UN Resident Coordinator's Office		2000	1999 Annual Report: UN System in Mongolia	Report	23	English	poverty, civil society, private sector
139	UNDP & UNIFEM			Gender in the Mongolian countryside: Information and data to be reflected in the policy	Research report	158	Mongolian	gender
140	International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Society		2002	Mongolia	Report	19	English	Poverty, agriculture
141	IDA, World Bank		1996	Poverty alleviation for vulnerable groups project, IDA review mission	Report	8	English	Poverty, Poverty alleviation program
142	Robinson, B Solongo, A		1999 2000	The Gender Dimension of Economic Transition in Mongolia	Book chapter	35 26	Mongolian English	Poverty, gender equality
143	Subbarao, K. & Ezemenari, K.		1994	Transition, poverty and social assistance in Mongolia	Article	19	English	poverty, vulnerable groups, transition

144	Sonin, S.		1999	Reforming social sectors to alleviate poverty in Mongolia	Article	9	English	Poverty, social sector reform, health
145	Stevenson, S		2000	Mongolia	Article	2	English	Poverty, health
146	Sundaram, K		2000	Human Resource Development and Training in Mongolia: Issues and Options	Survey report	101	English	Poverty measurement, unemployment, very poor, poverty index
147	Thomas, H.		2004	COUNTRY GENDER ASSESSMENT: MONGOLIA,	Research report	81	English	gender, poverty, women
148	NSO		2002	Gender in Mongolia: Analysis based on the 2000 census	Report	107	English	gender
149	Khuldorj, B.		1999	Sustainable Development Program of Mongolia Contributing to Poverty	Document	330	Mongolian English	sustainable development, environment
150	Ministry of Health & WHO		2003	Reduction through Improved Health Care	Report	31	English	health, poverty
151	Enkhsaikhan M		1997	Social Welfare,	Book chapter	8	Mongolian	Social protection, vulnerable groups, social insurance, social welfare
152				Rashaant Bag, Bulgan, Gobi-Altai and Uburkhantai	Book chapter	4	English	Poverty, gender equality
153			2000	CLCs: Mongolia Report on situation analysis study of Mongolia's reproductive health services conducted by staff of the Ministry of Health and social welfare	Report	74	English Mongolian	reproductive health
154			2000	Poverty and unemployment decreased and school drop-outs increased in the countryside	Publication	59	Mongolian	rural poverty, unemployment
155	National Human Rights Commission		2002	Report on Human Rights and Freedoms in Mongolia 2002	Report	63	Mongolian English	socio-economic rights and freedom and Legislation
156	National Human Rights Commission		2003	Report on Human Rights and Freedoms in Mongolia 2003	Report	28 29	Mongolian English	legal environment, children's rights, extremely poor
157	National Action Programme on Strengthening Human		2002	National Action Programme on Strengthening Human Rights in Mongolia	Report	8	English	Impoverishment living standard, social welfare
158	The State Ih Hural			Law on Determining Minimum Living Standards	Law		Mongolian	Minimum level of living standard, minimum level of consumption
159	The State Ih Hural		1994	Law on Social Insurance	Law		Mongolian	Social insurance, pension social allowance, social insurance fee

160	The State Ih Hural		1995	Law on Education	Law		Mongolian	education, accreditation
161	The State Ih Hural		1998	Law on Health	Law		Mongolian	medical assistance service, treatment
162	The State Ih Hural		1999	Law on Social Welfare	Law		Mongolian	vulnerable groups, social protection
163	The State Ih Hural		1999	Labor Law	Law		Mongolian	employer, employee, labor agreement, labor dispute
164	The State Ih Hural		2002	Public Health Insurance Law	Law		Mongolian	health insurance, medical assistance insurance fund
165			2001	Country strategy for development co-operation with Mongolia, 2002-2006	Document	13	English	Poverty, living standard, unemployment, inequality of income
166	Batbayar.Ts.,		2002	Donor community as a factor in domestic politics of Mongolia	Study report	8	Mongolian English	Poverty reduction strategy, human development
167	Blaxall.J		2000	Governance and Poverty	Report	4	English	poverty, governance and poverty
168	Delgertsogt, D.		1999	Good governance and its effect on poverty: public sector reforms in Mongolia	Article	10	English	poverty, governance
169	Osmani, S.R			Participatory Governance and Poverty Reduction	Article	23	English	good governance, decentralization, poverty alleviation
170	Pomfret, R.		1999	Transition and Democracy in Mongolia	Study report	18	English	poverty, urban and rural migration
171	Asian Development Bank		2002	Mongolia's Environment Implications for ADB's Operations	Report	79	English	Poverty, living standard, income
172	Munkhtseren, S Gerelchimeg, Ch		2001	Disaster Mitigation Financial Resources and Their Allocation in Mongolia	Report	19	English	Disaster, disaster management
173	Nachin, D			Small-Scale Energy Development in Northeast Asia: Experience, Prospects and Social Implications of Solar PV in Mongolia	Research paper	30	English	Poverty, energy
174	UN Disaster Management Team /UNDMT/ National Civil Defence State Emergency Commission		2000	Dzud 2000: An Evolving Ecological, Social and Economic Disaster. A Rapid Needs Assessment Report	Report	40	English	Ecology, socio-economic disaster, poverty
175	Shagdar E.			The Mongolian Livestock Sector: Vital for the Economy and People, but Vulnerable to Natural Phenomena	Research paper	30	English	Poverty, animal husbandry